THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,601. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COAL AND WOOD—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FINE ARTS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
FOR SALE—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
FURNITURE—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
LECTURE SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
LOST AND FOUND—SECOND PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MATRIMONIAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
NEWSPAPERS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
PERSONALS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
REMOVALS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
REWARDS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
STALLIONS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
THE TRADES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES, COME HOME. YOUR FATHER WILL forgive you. 207.

COLONEL THOS. L. RICHARDSON—THE DRAWING of the Hamilton Opera House will take place, without fail, on the evening of February 22. You can send for tickets up to that time. C. G. A.

HOW — ABOUT THAT CHINCHILLA CAP? SELAH.

HATTIE—IF AGREEABLE, PLEASE CALL MONDAY, or send your address to my hotel; same place.

IF JAMES COWPERTWAIT, OF CORK, BREWER, will call or address 370 Grand street he will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—OF MOSES KUZNITSKY, born in Grodno, Russia. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife and child, who have not heard of him since their landing in this country, November 24, 1870. KUNA KUZNITSKY, care of L. Cohen, 20 Ludlow street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Patrick Fox, who left Australia two years ago last September for San Francisco. Any person knowing anything as to his whereabouts. Information respecting the same will be thankfully received by his brother, PETER FOX, 27 Wall street, New York. San Francisco papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Charles S. Lyman, a young man, aged 19 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slim, dark brown hair and gray eyes, who left his home, 12 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., and has not since been seen or heard from; he was dressed in a light drab overcoat, dark blue pea jacket, vest and pants of dark mixed cloth, black slouch hat and boots. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will establish his present situation or lead to his recovery. His parents and friends are in great affliction.

JOHN FLETCHER—PLEASE CALL AT 24 WALKER street, up stairs.

SHERRY.—OUR LAST INTERVIEW AT PONCHON'S was a most agreeable one. Your Brooklyn friend wishes to see you again. Will await you at same place Tuesday at 5.

"WELCOMES"—WILL BE WELL PAID FOR INFORMATION and no harm come to you. Write me where in the street, in respectable part of city, I can see you. S.

WILL MISS ANNIE, WHOSE ACQUAINTANCE THE subscriber made on the Bowery on Thursday morning, and who did not keep his engagement for the afternoon, oblige with her address? W. M. G. Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. ESTABLISHED 1831. It is the Oldest. It is the Best. It is the cheapest. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR. It will to a certainty restore weak and thin hair, making it thick, soft and glossy. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE, the best of all preparations for coloring the HAIR and WHISKERS, contains neither lead nor zinc. Perfectly safe. Try it.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,

I LOVE YOU.

I LOVE YOU.

I LOVE YOU.

Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs, FISHER'S Bronchial Tablets.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 37 Liberty street.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.; FURniture moved, city or country; furniture packed and shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A MEETING OF GERMAN CITIZENS OF ALL THE wards in Jersey City was called to order by W. F. Sceman as president and F. Schlegal, secretary, for the purpose of establishing an independent German organization. A Board of Officers was elected, as follows:—August Ingwerson, President; John Sieber and Conrad Stock, Vice Presidents; Charles Schan and Philip Herman, Secretaries; Maurice Commerce, Treasurer. August Ingwerson was highly spoken of for the Board of Public Works, in place of Dr. Hitslin.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 187—FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
64, 71, 63, 55, 58, 16, 15, 77, 21, 70, 11, 24.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 84—FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
62, 51, 31, 21, 37, 78, 15, 8, 45, 66, 73, 56.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 185—FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
67, 33, 2, 76, 45, 46, 69, 45, 66, 34, 57, 20.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 184—FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
55, 51, 63, 28, 48, 3, 68, 12, 9, 7, 29, 61.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway, 163 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row. Box 4,964 Post office.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 287—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
32, 7, 35, 48, 39, 44, 28, 22, 19, 25, 56, 57, 59.
CLASS 288—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
56, 71, 63, 18, 17, 2, 19, 9, 1, 35, 63, 75, 34, 51.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers,
240 Greenwich street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—32 Chambers street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York, for the year 1871, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 9, 1871, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1871, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. J. CREAMER, WM. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY—CLASS 185—FEBRUARY 18, 1871.
47, 23, 7, 76, 46, 45, 68, 45, 66, 34, 57, 20.
CLASS 184—FEBRUARY 17, 1871.
55, 51, 62, 25, 46, 3, 64, 28, 9, 7, 29, 61.
JOSEPH BATES, Agent,
194 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 4.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—OFFICIAL—EXTRA CLASS 185—FEB. 18.
47, 37, 2, 76, 45, 45, 69, 46, 73, 34, 57, 20.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 184.
35, 51, 62, 25, 45, 3, 68, 22, 9, 7, 29, 61.
BALEY & CO., Brokers,
old established office, 176 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIE, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE ANNUAL commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York will be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Christian Association Hall. The addresses to the Graduates will be delivered by Chancellor Crosby, Professor J. C. Draper and Dr. E. T. Freeland. The profession and public are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY of the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 28, 1870.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

OFFICE 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
New York Life Insurance Building.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this company of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital stock of one million dollars, are now offered to butchers, dealers, marketmen and others.

The books of subscription of said stock will be opened at the office of the company as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for ten days unless sooner subscribed for.

Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any butcher, marketman or dealer will entitle the subscriber to one stall or stand at a uniform fixed rental on a lease of five years.

But no one butcher, marketman or dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to the order of subscription.

Terms of subscription.—25 per cent in cash on subscribing and the balance in instalments of 25 per cent as called for by the Treasurer on thirty days' notice.

By order of the Board.

PAUL I. ARMOUR, COURTLANDT PALMER, W. M. JOHNSON, } Committee on Subscription.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

ONLY TWO DAYS BEFORE THE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE DRAWING

AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

(Guaranteed by the Best Men in Ohio.)

AN ELEGANT OPERA HOUSE AND $40,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

TO BE DRAWN FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

The First and Capital Prize consisting of the magnificent Opera House Building, which has been appraised by the Probate Judge and Auditor of Butler county at $110,000

1 Cash Prize at $20,000	20,000
1 Cash Prize at $5,000	5,000
5 Cash Prizes at $1,000	5,000
8 Cash Prizes at $500	4,000
60 Cash Prizes at $100	6,000
76 Prizes	$150,000

The whole enterprise will be divided into 25,000 Shares or Tickets of $5 each, which can be obtained from the Opera House Commissioners at Hamilton, Ohio, or at the Commissioner's office,

No. 1,217 BROADWAY, New York city; or from P. C. DEVLIN, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

and at the following places throughout the city:—

P. C. Devlin's No. 2 Wall st.; L. Delmonico's, Broad st.; C. Delmonico's, Broadway and Chambers st.; Fitzgerald's, 129 Nassau st.; Steell's Hotel, Greenwich st.; Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers st.; Porter Bros'., 155 Church st.; St. Nicholas Hotel; General Railroad office, No. 9 Astor House; Mealio & Co's., 615 Broadway; Genin's, St. Nicholas Hotel; Scott Gibson's, 560 Broadway; Hazelton's, 553 Broadway; California Wine Store, 501 Broadway; George W. Day's, 1,145 B'way; Coleman House, saloon; J. Falk (Louvre), 632 B'way; John H. Casey, 40 West Houston st.; Whitney House's, saloon; M. H. Butler's, corner 30th st. and Broadway; Grand Central Hotel, book stand; Fifth Avenue Hotel, book stand; Metropolitan Hotel, railroad office; Metropolitan Hotel, cigar stand; Spingler House, Gus. Mestayer; Anson House, corner Spring and Crosby; Kitner's Saloon, Spring st.; Teorich & Son, 593 Broadway; MacKinley's Hotel, Fulton ferry; J. Lary's, 681 Broadway; Hargreaves & Mace's, 23d st. and 6th av.; Alphonse Ekrich's, 23 Union square; N. De Sabalong's, 39 West Union square; Seabury's, 889 Broadway; Trujillo's, 953 Broadway; Thomas', 337 Broadway; Ed. Gilmore's, Broadway; Lynch & Bernstien's, San Souci; Geo. Smith's, 937 Broadway; Westchester House, Bowery; Jas. Collier's, corner 13th st. and Broadway.

In Albany, of J. Collier & Son, Music Store (Tweddle Hall), and J. Fitzpatrick, Delavan House.

In Troy, of L. Willard's Book Store.

In Brooklyn, of J. W. Smith, Jr., Music Store, 373 Fulton street; Chas. Bunce, Music Store, 55 Court street.

In Washington, D. C., of Evan Hughes, corner Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; Willard's Hotel, Book Stand, M. H. N. Kendig, First National Bank.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1871.

The Commissioners in charge of the "Opera House Drawing" are gentlemen well known in this community for financial responsibility and good moral character. We have full faith that they will manage the drawing fairly, and that all prizes will be honestly and impartially distributed. Yours truly,

JOHN B. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:—"This drawing promises to be the most popular of the kind ever presented to the public, the large number of tickets already sold showing the confidence of the people in the enterprise. We are certain that those who purchase tickets will be fairly dealt with."

All communications should be addressed to the Commissioners' Office, 1,217 Broadway, New York.

The particulars of the drawing will be published in all the leading papers of New York the morning after the drawing.

WATER METER CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—NO. 55, $100. Two to one that Cochrane's patent excels all others by 50 per cent.

COCHRANE, 64 West Tenth street, New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Furs, &c.; or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET. Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS NO. 46 Broadway.—Cash advances made on Pianos, Music Instruments, Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Silks, Laces, Organs, Bronzes, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Antiques. Storage taken. Appraisements made.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 836 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 569 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT 54 GREAT JONES STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN ON Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Silks, Velvets, &c., at 54 Great Jones street, three doors west of Bowery. N. B.—Pawnbrokers tickets bought.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city—Any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's Theatre.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 469 Broadway.—Cash advances made on Pianos, Musical Instruments, Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Silks, Laces, Bronzes, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Antiques. Furniture and Merchandise taken on storage. Appraisements made.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

A.—AT 735—AMERICAN OFFICE, ANY AMOUNT loaned on diamonds, emeralds, watches, jewelry, silverware, camel's hair shawls, laces, valuables, &c.; or bought. Utmost value paid.

J. H. BERRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAXMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR ADVANCE ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Wares, Liquors, or any kind of Merchandise, at 571 Broadway.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

FINE ARTS.

THE ONLY TRULY SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC life-size, three-quarter profile Photographic Views of George Washington at about forty five years of age, designed by John Hecker, for sale by WILLIAM SCHAUS, 749 Broadway, New York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

has removed from 336 Broadway

to its new offices, corner of Broadway

and Warren street.

DARIUS R. MORGAN, President.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to No. 39 Union square, Broadway, near Seventeenth street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL CLASS CANAL BOAT, suitable for lightering or running on Ohio cut canals. Apply to or address M. F. JAMES, 106 Broad street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFES WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS BURGLAR AND Fireproof, suitable for the banking business. Address box 1,541 Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PUTTY MILL, IN GOOD condition; also a pair of Edge Rollers, 5 feet to 8 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 6 to 9 inches face, with bed plate and shafting complete. Address box 7 Ward (Mass.) Post office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING TOURNAMENT FOR THE Championship of America, at Double Birds. An elegant Diamond Badge, valued at $250, open to all, will be contested for on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1871, under the auspices and on the grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, at Captain Sealy's (late Hiram Woodruff's), near Union Course, L. I., at 12 M. Each contestant to shoot at fifteen double rises, under the rules of the L. I. P. S. C. Entrance $25 and the birds; eight entries, to fill—to close at Captain Sealy's, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of the tournament. As nearly all the crack "shots" of the country will participate in this contest a splendid day's sport is anticipated. Admission to the grounds, 50 cents.

I. R. SEALY, Proprietor Woodruff House.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—MATCH $1,000, CAPT. BOGARdus to kill 45 birds out of 50; the party backing birds to find and trap the same. Takes place at Capt. Sealy's Union Course, L. I., this day, at 1 P. M. Admission free.

I. R. SEALY.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—THE FAMOUS STALLIONS GEORGE Wilkes and Honest Allen. George Wilkes is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, half brother to Dexter, and his performances prove him the fastest stallion alive, having a record of 2:22. Honest Allen is by Ethan Allen, and acknowledged the best pole horse in the world; trotted in 2:17 over Prospect Park, beating the renowned Goldsmith Maid. Address WM. SIMMONS, box 187 Hoffman House.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE FINE HORSES, the best of the season, and the finest stock ever offered at public auction. On Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at private stable 48 Great Jones street, by JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, the handsome, high bred and fast pair of dark, dapple steel grays, with light manes and tails, 15¾ high, full; both 6 years this spring, are half brothers, sired by Pilot out of thoroughbred dams, were raised by Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, where they took the first premium at fair this last fall—entered as Clay's Pilot colts—when they trotted together in 2:56, and afterwards showed two miles in 5:57. They are extra handsome and bloodlike in appearance, and can scarcely be distinguished from each other; are prompt, game and stylish drivers, with fine, rapid and lofty knee action. They need no checks nor gags, drive evenly together, and style alike. Taken altogether they are the finest and most promising pair of young horses in the State, and have size style and muscle enough for a first class coach or place ton team, and for leaders in tandem team they have no equals. They are warranted sound and kind in every particular, and to trot inside of 3 minutes.

This team were purchased in Kentucky about four weeks ago expressly for the late James S. Watson, and arrived here after his death, consequently will now be sold on that account without reservation, limits or restriction.

Also a superior fine and fast black trotting Horse, by Ethan Allen, 15¾ high, seven years old, fine flowing mane and tail, is known as Monarch. He is the finest gentleman's roadster in the city; is fine free and easy driver; has great style and fine bloodlike appearance; has no vices and is pure and handsome gaited, he can trot from 2:35 to 2:37 on any good track, and is warranted to show 2:40 on any day, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also the handsome, fast, high bred trotting mare Eutaw Maid, 15¾ high, seven years old, by imported Royal George, dam by American Star. She is one of the finest young trotting mares produced; has no public record, except when five years old she showed 2:38. She has showed great speed this last season. She can beat 2:40 to road wagon, and can trot low down in the thirties on any good track. Is fine pleasant driver, honest and reliable, and warranted sound and kind.

Also a very fine and fast young chestnut Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old. Full particulars and description at sale.

All of this stock is offered for positive and peremptory sale to highest bidder, without limit or restriction, and gentlemen wishing to purchase fine horses, that can be relied upon as represented in every particular, should attend this sale, as they will all be warranted as represented at sale, and a fair trial given. Can be seen and examined any time prior to sale at stable and particulars ascertained.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART,
113 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable business in all mercantile pursuits.

We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

AUCTION SALE.—GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE TURNout, fine young horse, gentle, sound and kind, 6 years old, good traveller, shifting top buggy, city make, Portland sleigh, two sets harness, blankets, &c., at 12 o'clock Monday, 20th inst., at stable 150 Chrystie street, near Broome.

TRAVER & ESLER, Auctioneers.

A.—EXPRESS WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, TOP AND Open Wagons, Gigs, &c., all kinds of Harness, from $12; Robes, Blankets, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. Call and examine.

LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—BREWSTER OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, LOCAL near Third avenue.

One second hand Clarence.
One second hand Coupe.
Both nearly new and for sale low.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GET A GOOD BUGGY, Rockaway, Park or Pony Phaeton very cheap. Also balance of stock of Blankets, Robes, &c. Also 150 sets of superior made HARNESS. We are offering our whole stock at astounding reductions, and will sell on any reasonable offer.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—CARRIAGES.

All my fine Clarences, Coupes, Landaus and Landaulets will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for spring-work. Clarences $1,300. Also nice four and six seat Rockaways, Curtain Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, &c.

A. S. FLANDAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

ALL THE WORLD INVITED TO OUR STOCK OF cheap Goods, Woollen Goods, Carriage Cloths, Linen Goods, Burlaps, Bagging, Carpets, Matting, Buffalo and Fancy Fur Robes. 103 Chambers street.

A NEW AND SECOND TOP ROAD, EXPRESS WAGons; Park, Pony Phaetons; Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Blankets; 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.

WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 25 Wooster street.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED Carriages—Great bargains; light Coupe, top Buggy, Coupe Rockaway, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, six-seat Brett, Pony Phaeton. WITTY, 633 Broadway.

A.—HAM'S PATENT CLARENCES AND LANDAUlets; Coupe Rockaways; our celebrated Landaus, Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, unsurpassed in style and quality. Prices to suit. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A VERY GOOD COACH, BLUE LINED, IN PERFECT order, a Brewster Top Wagon, and two seat Depot Wagon, will be sold cheap. 460 Third avenue.

A.—SIX CHEAP WORKING HORSES, 7 TO 9 YEARS, suitable for all business; must sell on account of hard times. 734 Washington st., in grocery. Dealers not to call.

CATTLE AND SHEEP, BY TAIT, AND OTHER FINE Oil Paintings will be sold this evening by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, at his gallery, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND HAND COACH. IN GOOD order; one bay Horse, 15¾ hands high; sound, kind; trots in 3:15; pleasant driver.

BURKE'S stable, 224 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, HORSES, WAGON AND Good Will of a wholesale Peddler's Wagon, doing a good business; good reasons for selling. Address box 253 Post office, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses; also a handsome Coupe and an extension top Barouche; all to be sold in consequence of the decease of the late owner. Apply at stable in Washington alley (rear No. 8 Waverley place, Washington square).

JAMES LORD.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—FIVE HORSES, FROM 1,250 to 1,400 pounds weight. Apply for three days at 607 Washington street.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST—50 SUPERIOR draught Horses, suitable for all purposes and for sale cheap, at KIMMEY'S sale stable, 250 and 251 West Twelfth street.

JUST ARRIVED FROM CINCINNATI—15 SUPERIOR work Horses, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap; also a pair of well broke Mules. Apply at No. 48 Wooster street.

PRIVATE STABLES, 148 WEST EIGHTEENTH street, to rent, at $500; three stalls and room for four carriages. Apply to the coachman.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS.—EVERY STYLE, at immense reduction, to close out stock; several second hand Sleighs cheap. Also lot second hand Carriages, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A HANDSOME STYLISH HORSE; MUST be 15.2 or 15.3 high; sound, young and go in 3 minutes. Address S. E., Herald office, stating price, color, height, &c.

$100—$140—TWO GOOD YOUNG EXPRESS HORSES, brown and sorrel; must be sold. Owner of work the cause; warranted sound and kind. 415 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

$175 WILL BUY HORSE, EXPRESS WAGON and Harness; cost $275; also $45 for a fine roan Horse, chunky built and warranted. 157 Washington street.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY (FOR TWO days only).—Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c., at half price to all who enter names February 20 and 21, at GOLDSMITH'S College, 40 East Fourteenth street, Union Square.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 145 BOWERY, private instruction day and evening; bookkeeping, Spencerian penmanship, arithmetic, French, German, Spanish shorthand, mathematics and English; ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

A LADY, RESIDING ON HER OWN FARM, WOULD receive four boys, between 9 and 14 years, to educate with her little son, aged 12, under an experienced professor; references exchanged. For particulars address Mrs. S. S. S., Herald office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed and an elegant business hand taught; terms reasonable.

ONLY $10 PER QUARTER—FOR PRIVATE LESSONS IN French, German, Spanish and English. Each language thoroughly taught and with pure pronunciation by Professor H. JULIEN, 881 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

SPRING STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN. — ENGLISH STRAW HATS NOW OPEN.

A Newspaper. Who has never felt the pleasure that it brings?

It always tells us of so many strange and wondrous things.

It makes us weep at tales of woe; it fills with smiles our faces,

It tells us of the price of stocks, and how much to pay for laces,

And when, and where, and how, and why to buy our goods at Macy's.

Has war's loud clarion called to arms—has lightning struck a tree?

Has Jenkins broke his leg—or has there been a storm at sea?

Has Mary's little lamb been found—or comet's tail been seen?

Or has some heiress with her groom run off to Gretna Green?

All this and many wonders more you from this sheet may glean.

[Adapted from the poet.

First Lady—Well, did you go to Macy's last week?

Second Lady—Yes, I did.

First Lady—Why, I thought you belonged to a society that passed a resolution that they would never go there again; and I thought your husband said he would get a divorce from you if you ever went by the door even.

Second Lady—Well, so we did, but I couldn't help it. I read Macy's advertisement last week aloud at the breakfast table, and there were six other ladies who had resolved never to go there again, who heard me announce my resolution to return to Macy's. I never missed anything so much in my life. All the little choice articles that I had been accustomed to get there I was completely out of, and I could not find them elsewhere, except at extravagant prices, and many of them not at all. Finding that I was determined to go, four of them loaded me down with commissions for themselves, and I judged from the amount and variety of those commissions that they had suffered as much as I had by staying away. Well, I went to Macy's. Strange to say, the store stood in the very same spot that it did before. It was the same pleasant store, brightened up with a fresh coat of paint, and refitted for the coming season; the same pleasant faces behind the counter that I have seen there so often, and I felt at home in a minute.

First Lady—Well, is it true that he sold a splendid Sash Ribbon at 35c. a yard, and a fine Jaconet at 18c. a yard, and Ladies' Night Dresses at 82c.?

Second Lady—Yes, it is true, for I bought some of each, and when I went home, and displayed my purchases to my six friends, they instantly returned to their old belief, that Macy's was the right place, after all, and the next forenoon we all went there shopping in a merry crowd together.

Such is the popular verdict for Macy.

R. H. MACY — We continue our sale of desirable goods through the coming week, at unheard of low prices. — MACY

Fine striped Marseilles, at twenty-three cents.
Very fine Victoria Lawns at seventeen cents.
Our House-keeping Goods, Underclothing closing out.
Our Marseilles Quilts at very low prices.
Fine dotted Swiss, 19 cents a yard. — LACES, EMBROIDERIES
Fine English Percales, 18 cents a yard. — RIBBONS, FLOWERS
Neckties and Bows. — FEATHERS, SILKS AND SATINS, VELVET RIBBONS, CLOAKS, STRAW GOODS

Straw Goods. 132 cases
English Straw Goods, in braid and chip.
English Straw Goods, in braid and chip.
All the fashionable shapes, fashionable shapes now opening per steamer Colorado.
English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, English Straw Goods, all the fashionable shapes at popular prices.
Parasols, Parasols, Parasols, Parasols. — SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.
Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Fancy Soaps, Buttons and Fringes, Umbrellas, — CORSETS, PERFUMERY, TRIMMINGS.
Toys, Toys, Toys, — DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
Carved Goods, East Planted Ware, Birds, Bronzes, — R. H. MACY, BASKETS, BIRD CAGES.
Jet Jewelry, French Jewelry, Books, Books, all the popular Magazines of the day.
619 dozens Ladies' genuine Iron frame Hose, at 24c. a pair.
Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing, Gents' Furnishing of every description.
All the novelties in this department at popular prices.
Gents' English Half Hose at twenty-five cents, are equal to any in the city at 47 cents.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Eighty-six cents, Eighty six cents, Eighty six cents a pair, are warranted equal to any dollar Gloves in the city.
Parasols. Parasols. All the new styles Spring Parasols now open.

R. H. MACY, R. H. MACY, 14th street and 6th avenue.

AT KINZEY'S.

Opening fresh lots Kid Gloves. — Bargains.
30c. pair.
Lots of Hosiery, from 10c. pair up.
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, 50c. up. — Underwear.
Fine Trimmed Chemises, 45c. up.
Fine Trimmed Drawers, 50c. pair up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, closing out, 5c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, from 5c. yard up.
Needlework Sets, 25c., 30c., 75c. up.
Linen Edgings and Laces, 1c. yard up.
Crochet Tidies, 25c.
Ruffings, 15c. to 25c. a piece.
Fine Striped Marseilles, 22c. yard.
Nainsook Muslins, 12½c. yard.
Satin Plaid Muslins, 12½c. yard.
Fancy Muslins from auction.
Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c.
Velvets, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Velveteens, 25c. yard up.
Best 50 and 100 yard Machine Silks, 4c., 8c. spool.
Best spool and skein Silks, 1c.
Best Pins, full papers, 5c. paper.
Irish Pearl Buttons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
Best Alpaca Skirt Braids, 5c. piece.
Opening lots of cheap Goods every day.

WILLIAM KINZEY, 681 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT F. COLE'S, 856 BROADWAY, NEAR UNION square—Goods from auction at unusually low prices, consisting of Linen Sheets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Table Linen, Black Silks, &c.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade, trimming manufacturers supplied with Materials for cash or trade. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty street.

10 CENTS A PAIR.—SPECIALTY.—KID GLOVES cleaned at Mr. GOMMERES, 711 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, creator of that kind in the United States.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTED AS FOREwoman; also a first class milliner, both to go into the country, situations permanent; references must be unobjectionable. Address Mrs. C. L. T., box 5,403 Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—IN THE ROYAL NURseries the food prepared by Savory & Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says it "resembles mother's milk as closely as possible." "The infant prince thrives upon it as princes should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No boiling or straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London. Sold by all chemists and Italian warehousemen.

FINANCIAL.

A.—EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN.—ONE SUM OF $100,000 and one of $50,000; also $600,000 to loan, in sums to suit, or to buy mortgages.

C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on country Property; First and Second Mortgages bought; Westchester Fire Insurance Company's Stock wanted. L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine street.

A.—$600,000 TO LOAN, ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards; no bonus; prompt payments.

M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money ready to loan in New York and New Jersey on Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Merchandise, Railroad and miscellaneous securities. First, second, &c., mortgages, bonds and stocks promptly negotiated.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BUY FIRST Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property; also money to loan on New York and New Jersey property and to buy Second Mortgages.

WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London,
we purchase and sell Sterling Exchange,
issue Commercial Credits and Circular Letters for travellers,
available in all parts of the world;
execute Orders in Securities,
make Cable Transfers of Money,
and transact any business pertaining to an American banking house in London.

We receive deposits of coin and currency, allowing interest, and checks upon us are paid through the Clearing House.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000, $10,000, $20,000 or $50,000 on good city Property in fee, also $10,000 on Sailors' Snug Harbor or Columbia College Leases. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, OR approved securities; First and Second Mortgages purchased; Passports procured. RUFUS K. McHARG, 162 Broadway, Commissioner for every State.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—APply at branch office CONTINENTAL (Fire) INSURANCE CO., 1,280 Broadway, corner of Thirty-third street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON well located real estate in this city; improved property, stores or dwellings preferred; only first class applications entertained; no bonus required, principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN sums from $5,000 to $30,000 on New York or Brooklyn property. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
121 REGENT STREET, W.,
LONDON.

WANTED—CITY OF MEMPHIS PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, State of Tennessee past due Bonds and Coupons. ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO., 24 Pine street.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS PROperty. Applications will receive immediate attention. No bonus. Also money to buy first and second mortgages. A. L. MORDECAI, No. 5 Pine street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn property; sums to suit; no bonus required.

C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 158 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.

MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March contains:—Noah Webster; Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge; the late General Prim; the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question, Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I Do Best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—a new Theory. 30c., or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

SEE WESTERN WORLD.

WESTERN — Another Great Story in this week's WESTERN WORLD. "After the Wedding," by Theodore Arnold, is the best serial story ever issued. See the WESTERN WORLD dated March 4. Now for sale by all newsdealers at six cents. — WORLD

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE
Ocean Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort. Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $33.

Other rates as low as any first class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, February 25
LAFAYETTE, Roussan .... Saturday, March —
Note.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.

The steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, will sail on Saturday, February 18, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.

To be followed by the steamship MAIN, Captain E. V. Oterendorf, Saturday, February 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	35

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street, New York.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, March 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
CALABRIA .... Thursday, 23d Feb., at 8 A. M.
SIBERIA .... Thursday, 23 March
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails,
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman .... Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams .... March 1, at 12½ P. M.
From Pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
AUSTRALIA ..... Sat., Feb. 25	ASSYRIA ..... Wed., March 1
ANGLIA ..... Sat., March 4	ISMAILIA ..... Wed., March 8
INDIA ..... Sat., March 11	ALEXANDRIA Wed., March 15
EUROPA ..... Sat., March 18	DORIAN ..... Wed., March 22
COLUMBIA ..... Sat., March 25	IOWA ..... Wed., March 29

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter,
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship

CIMBRIA,

Captain P. H. Haack, will sail on Tuesday, February 28, 1871, at 2 P. M., for

HAMBURG,

taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail March 7, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. — C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster .... Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Grigg .... Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Andrews .... Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.
ABYSSINIA..Wed., Feb. 22. PARTHIA..Thurs., March 9.
CALABRIA..Thurs., Feb. 23. CHINA......Wed., March 15.
CUBA........Wed., March 1. BATAVIA..Thurs., March 16.
SIBERIA....Thurs., March 2. ALGERIA....Wed., March 22.
RUSSIA......Wed., March 8. PALMYRA..Thurs., March 23.
Rates of Passage.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin .... $130, gold. Second cabin .... $80, gold
First cabin, to Paris .... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin .... $80, gold. Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170. — Steerage, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 20—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San José, Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, February 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, February 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIAMONDS.
CAPE AND NATAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Passage under mail contract time to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, calling at Madeira, Mossel Bay and East London.
First class steamships despatched as above from London 1st and from Dartmouth 4th of every month.
For full particulars of rates of passage, &c., apply to
PEABODY, WILLIS & CO., 123 Front street.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The steamship CLEOPATRA, Phillips, commander,

will leave pier 17 East river

on Saturday, February 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer (via Nassau)...February 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams .... March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice .... March 9
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct for Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, for freight....Saturday, February 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Thursday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, for freight.... Saturday, March 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Wednesday, March 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship WILMINGTON, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, February 25.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
On Saturday, February 25.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 41 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, February 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,600 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR,
Captain G. Gates,
will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, February 25.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer —— will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, on Monday, February 20, at 3 P. M.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, February 21, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

FOR NORFOLK, PITTSBURG AND RICHMOND.—Steamship WILLIAM P. CLYDE will leave pier 37 North river, Tuesday, February 21, 3 P. M. Steamship George B. Upton will follow on Saturday.
WASHINGTON & CO., Agents, 173 Greenwich street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 21.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, Feb. 23.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTH AND NORTHEAST
TO THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
AIR LINE.
NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 10, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and, with its connections, form the shortest all rail route from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston and all points in the Southwest.

Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, so that passenger trains at the rate of 25 miles per hour, making the trip from New York to New Orleans in 82 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New York and New Orleans and no change south of Lynchburg.

Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.

Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.

A despatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.

Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further information apply to
J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Office of the Company in New York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A—EIGHT FULL LOTS, 122D STREET, NEAR FIRST avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; ready for building; price very low; easy terms.
W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE FOR sale, size 21x50, lot half the block, in perfect order and frescoed. Inquire on the premises, 318 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue.

A FIFTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—OPPOsite Central Park, four story, high stoop, brown stone; price reasonable.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A FIRST CLASS EXTRA SIZE CORNER HOUSE, ON Madison avenue, with stable and extra lots, below Forty second street, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE HOUSE, BROWN STONE high stoop, on Thirty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, for sale; immediate possession.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE Houses—East 49th, $12,000; East 58th, $16,000; East 78th, $15,500 and $10,500; four story brown stone, 69th, near Lexington avenue, $22,500; Beekman place, $17,000; a great number of others.
HENRY AMERICAN, No. 10 John street, 12 to 2 o'clock.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Fourth avenue, $16,050; one on Lexington avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, $20 000; one near Fifty-third street, $18,500; one near Fifty-fourth street, $19,000; one in Thirty-third street, $19,500; on Thirty-fourth street, $15,000; two four stories on Thirty-ninth street, $18 000, $30,000; Madison avenue, $4[illegible],000, $[illegible], $[illegible], $60,000; also others. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 434 Third avenue.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A LOT with first class Building, near Broome street, paying 12 per cent income; a portion may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—LOTS NOS. 27, 29, 31 AND 33 ORCHARD street, with Buildings thereon. For particulars apply to F. K. KRIEG, 44 Warren street.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICE, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, pretty modern three story high stoop brown stone House, pleasantly located, East Seventy-eighth street; $16,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—UPPER PART OF MADISON AVENUE, A number of first class four story, high stoop large Houses, ranging in price from $60,000 to $75,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, a three story high stoop House, 20 feet wide; price $19,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, BELOW THIRTY-fourth street, a four story brown stone House, three rooms deep all the way up; the house is 25x67 feet, and has many conveniences not found in this class of house, and being in the centre of the block, is light and cheerful. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP Dwelling 241 East Thirty-fifth street; in good order; all modern improvements; terms to suit.
J. C. BAILEY, 265 Fifth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop 25 foot front House, full lot, near Broadway, above Forty-second street; all improvements; terms very easy; immediate possession. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR GRAmercy Park, two four story high stoop brown stone Houses. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

$14.500.—FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO STORY AND basement frame House, 258 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker; lot 25x75; also two full lots in 137th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues (Boulevards), $6,500. Inquire of JOHN CALLERY, 36½ Scammel street.

West Side.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AN ENTIRE Front on Seventh avenue Boulevard, two streets above Central Park, comprising eight full lots on Boulevard and four lots in rear, two on each side street. Price very low. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

A THREE STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop House, with Mansard roof, 18 9-12x45x87½ feet, for sale, in Ninth ward. Price $14,000.
E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Lot, No. 59 West Fifty-second street, 22x60x100; first class throughout. Apply to owner, on the premises, or HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 24x60x100, West Twenty-first street, $22,000; another, West Fiftieth street, 19x55x100, $15,000; West Twenty-first street, English basement, $15,500. HENRY AMERICAN, No. 10 John street, 12 to 2 o'clock.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, 20 feet front, 55 feet deep, lot 100, in Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; handsomely frescoed and in perfect order throughout; price $59,000, including Parlor Carpets, Mirrors, Cornices, &c.; terms easy; possession.
WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth av., corner Fiftieth st.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application, or mailed free by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE, BY
BLACKWELL & MARKS.
(E. Holbrook Cushman),
55 and 57 Liberty street.

Fifth avenue, above 51st st., 4 story E. b. b. s. (2,611) $60,000
Fifth avenue, above 44th st., 3 story h. s. h. s. (2,6[illegible]) [illegible]
Fifth avenue, above 47th st., 4 story b. s. b. s. (2,6[illegible]) with stable connecting on cross street 1,50,000
Madison av., cor., above 40th st., 4 s. b. s. h. s. (2,[illegible]) 45,000
Madison av., above Fortieth st., 4 s. b. s. h. s. (2,[illegible]) 42,500
Other houses on cross streets near Fifth avenue.
List, with particulars, sent on application.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 407 West Forty-third street, one door from Ninth avenue; full Lot. Apply on the premises or at 338 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x60x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $20,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in West Fiftieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with all modern improvements; in good order; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to J. LEVINE & BROTHER, 53 Leonard street.

FOR SALE—ON NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues, a large four story brown stone House, nearly 20 feet wide; price $52,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ELEVENTH STREET, A LARGE four story high stoop House, 25.5x70x112; price $32,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A LITTLE BELOW the Grand Opera House, west side, an elegant four story high stoop House, 26 feet wide, lot extra size, frescoed walls, &c.; price $30,000; would be worth on Murray Hill $50,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, WEST side, three story high stoop House, 20.10x55x98.9, $16,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY 425 AND 427 WEST Forty-first street, Lots 50x98.9, with brick building, &c.; price $20,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, TWO Houses on same block, three story, high stoop, 20x50x100, $12,000 each.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-NINTH, A THREE story high stoop brown stone, 20x50x100, $20,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, three story high stoop House, 22 feet wide, $15,500.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—BELOW THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh avenues, a four story tenement Property, 25 feet wide; price $29,000; paying a handsome interest.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue, three story high stoop brown stone, 20.10x55x100; price, with Furniture, $27,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE LOW—ON HUDSON STREET, A THREE story high stoop brick House, 22x45x92, Trinity church lease; price $10,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, A FOUR story English basement, in fine order, and with very handsome furniture; price $22,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, GOOD neighborhood, a three story high stoop House, 21x55x98.9, $15,5[illegible].
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, A four story high stoop, 20x55x98.9; price $15,000; very cheap.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TRINITY LEASE Store Property on Hudson street, paying 15 per cent; terms to suit. Apply to E. G. FARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses, 25x56, price $50,000; Nos. 27 and 29 West Fiftieth street. Inquire on the premises. Also one new first class House on Fifty-second street, 200 feet west of Broadway, $55,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF BEST BUILT FIRST class brown stone full sized Houses, near Fifth avenue, above Fifty-first street; hard wood finish all through.
ROBT. CHRISTY,
862 Sixth avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

TO BUILDERS—FOR SALE, TWO FULL LOTS, FIFty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; excavated, party walls, all ready for immediate improvement; price $21,000; terms very easy.
WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth av., corner Fiftieth st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC BROWN STONE House and Lot on Clinton street, 25x50x90; will be sold at a very low price. Rented to May 1 at $1,800.
HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also Grist Mill and Machinery; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 278 President street, opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, $7,[illegible]—A MODERN BUILT THREE STORY high stoop House, in good order; five minutes' walk from [illegible] ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire at 307 West Thirty-first street, New York.

SEVERAL CHEAP HOUSES FOR SALE—IN BROOKlyn and East New York.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO LET—ON MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, STORE and Dwelling No. 170, rent $1,100; Store and Dwelling No. 178, rent $1,050; an Upper Part, with front Showrooms, suited for a dressmaker, rent $800; possession at once. Apply to LEOPOLD RICE, 176 Myrtle avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A WELL BUILT BRICK AND frame Dwelling, with store attached, on South Second street, Williamsburg; price $5,500. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 41 Pine street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT House, Stable, &c., five acres of Land, at Queens, Long Island, twelve miles from Thirty-fourth street ferry; rent moderate. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 833 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT A LOW PRICE, SEVERAL HOUSES IN Brooklyn and East New York.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

20 LOTS AND ELEGANT HOUSE ON BROADWAY and Bushwick avenue, and Linden street, Brooklyn, to be sold at auction, on Tuesday, February 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.—No. 1,149 Broadway, 12 rooms, with modern improvements. All the lots perfectly stocked with fruit trees, &c. Terms, 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT HUDson Park, between Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. This splendid property, comprising an elegant dwelling house 98 feet front by about 40 deep, built upon an eminence commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, both up and down, contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built and finished in a thoroughly first class manner; carriage house and other outbuildings are most complete and very substantial; the grounds are artistically and delightfully laid out and planted with choicest trees, shrubs and flowers. The property is one hour's ride from Wall street and easy of access by both railroad and steamboat, and, in view of the rapid railway improvements now nearing completion through this section, promises increasing value and makes it a most desirable residence or well worthy of the consideration of capitalists as a first class investment. Maps and full particulars to be had on application to WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

ALL PAYABLE IN INSTALMENTS.—TWO HOUSES at $5,000, two at $5,500; modern improvements; fine neighborhood; a chance to secure a home; at Morrisania.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 40 ACRES, EXCELLENT buildings and fruits, one hour from New York, Northern Railroad of New Jersey; $12,000; Farms, all prices.
W. H. MELICK, 221 Broadway.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES—ONE HOUR IN NEW Jersey; good buildings, fruit, &c.; for sale at a sacrifice. Also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., at bargains.
KELLY BROTHERS, 245 Broadway.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, a fine House and five acres of land, barn, &c.; price $23,5 0—$22,500 on mortgage—balance taken in second mortgages. Address E. C. L., Brooklyn Post office.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE—32 MILES FROM New York, 2½ miles from depot, 1½ mile from village; good, large buildings, splendid fruit, 90 acres under cultivation. Will be sold very cheap. Apply at No. 8 Gansevoort street.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—BY
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

Littleton, Morris county, N. J., 105 acres	$13,000
Cromwell, Orange county, N. Y., 17 acres	12,000
Jamaica, L. I., 16 acres	20,000
Madison, Morris county, N. J., about 14 acres	7,000
Rahway, N. J., 12 acres	8,000
Near Concord, Del., 248 acres	3,500
Near Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., 311 acres	30 000
Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J., 200 acres	50,000
And many others.	

For full particulars inquire of
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES VALUABLE HEAVY PINE Timber Lands in Georgia, convenient to railroad and river. Perfect title. O. H. EWING, with H. B. Claflin & Co. New York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, AT A BARGAIN, IN Mount Vernon; also a choice Building Plot.
J. H. JOHNSTON, 150 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE COUNTRY SEAT ON Laurel Hill, Norwich, Conn.; good house, hot and cold spring water throughout; steam heater; one acre of land; fine lawn on premises; six minutes from churches, post office, depots, banks, &c. Address, for particulars, box 1,158 Post office, Norwich.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., A HANDsome two story Cottage, of nine rooms, in fine order; lot 61 feet front, 175 deep; high, pleasant location; convenient to depot and favorite springs; price $5,500, part cash, balance on time. See owner and photograph, room 67 Leggett's Hotel, Chatham street.

HACKENSACK, RUTHERFURD PARK AND PASSAIC. For sale and to let, Country Seats and Cottages, at all prices and sizes. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HOUSE IN RAHWAY, N. J., WORTH $6,500 TO EXchange for a Farm, 50 to 75 acres, in New York or New Jersey, worth not over $10[illegible] per acre.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

LONG BRANCH MARINE VILLA TO LET, FURnished—From the 10th of June to the 15th of September next; the cottage has twelve rooms, exclusive of butler's pantry, billiard room, bathroom and kitchen; ice house well stocked; coach house, room for two carriages; stabling for three horses; the property has its own bathing ground; the use of a cow and well stocked kitchen garden is also included. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway. No agents need apply.

TEXAS IMPROVED PROPERTY, NEAR STEAMBOAT landing, for near by Property or Merchandise. This property is splendidly situated.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A COMFORTABLE House, ten rooms, with about ten acres of Land, good Outbuildings and well of good water, about one mile from depot; good land walk the entire distance. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 56 Beekman street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, NEAR station, double House, half acre Land; house has range, furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; rent $1,800 per annum; 45 minutes from New York.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

100 ACRES, 30 MILES IN NEW JERSEY—ALL kinds of fruit; 1,000 peach trees; $4,000 cash; balance in 11 years without payments.
ZEGLIO, 12 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

DRY GOODS—A STOCK OF $10,000 STAPLE GOODS TO exchange for improved City or near by Property, that is free. Address C. W., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD TENEment House in New York—A nice private House, three story and basement (brick), in Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; price $10,000. Inquire at 321 East Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A PLACE near New York, a modern three story high stoop brown stone, 25 feet wide, on Fifty-seventh street, east side; modern improvements throughout; excellent order; price $20,000, reduced from $25,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE, WITHIN EIGHT eight miles from New York, for a good paying business (hotel or restaurant preferred).
CHAS. THIES, 19 Nassau street, room 19.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DWELLING HOUSES WANTED—WORTH FROM $20,000 to $50,000, centrally located.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN GOOD LOcality and condition; part cash, part desirable Long Branch Property will be paid. Owners only please address OCEAN VIEW, box 150 Herald office.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY WANTED—SUITABLE for making and stoning varnishes. Address H., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—A FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP House for cash; size, from 21 to 25 feet front by 65 to 60 feet deep; between Thirtieth and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Owners will address direct, stating price, to KOLLERS & MARTENS, 91 Wall street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENGLISH BASEment Houses, adjoining or near together; between Fourth and Sixth avenues, Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM SIZE HIGH stoop House, in a good street, from Twenty-third to Thirty-ninth street, Fourth to Sixth avenue; price, $25,000 to $30,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY FOOT HOUSE, well located, between Thirty-fourth street and the Park, west of Sixth avenue; price not to exceed $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE, in a good street, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; price about $22,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL CARVED AND gilded Parlor Suit, made to order for $575, for $275; one do. for $1[illegible]; one do. $45; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $50; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS—MAGnificent Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, cost $[illegible], for $[illegible]; one do., $[illegible]; Étagères, Bookcase, Paintings, Chandeliers, Bronzes, rosewood Pianoforte, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Carpets sacrificed; property family leaving city. 47 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE—COMPLETE FURNITURE OF private residence for sale, in use [illegible] will take half original cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Furniture cost $[illegible], for $[illegible]. Carpets, 50 cents per yard. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IRON AND mahogany Bedsteads, Bedding and Bedclothes, silver-plated Forks, silver-plated Spoons, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils. Apply at 1[illegible] West Twenty-fourth street.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 209 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A large four story high stoop brown stone house in West Twenty second street will be sold at private sale in one lot for the largest price that it will bring, with immediate possession; a schedule of the same, with the cost price of every article, can be examined at our office.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR LEASE—OF A WELL established boarding house, centrally located, in perfect order throughout, to a responsible party. Address BUSINESS, station F Post office, New York.

NOTICE TO DEALERS.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF 1,000 Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, 500 Woollen Blankets, 500 Comforters, 300 Feather Beds, 500 sets of Pillows and Bolsters, Sewing Machines, &c., being the entire stock of a large manufacturing house, to be sold at auction, by JOHN-STON & VAN TASSELL, on Tuesday, February 21, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street. By order of the Marshal.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A MODISTE, HAVING A SELECT TRADE, WISHES an Extension middle Parlor, and one or two back Rooms, on second floor, suitable for work rooms; location must be between Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth streets, near Broadway or Fifth avenue, west side, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class private house; state price of rooms, with or without Board, for two adults. Address Mme. ANDERSON, station D, Post office.

HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed, for first class tenants. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTed—By a gentleman and wife; in the neighborhood of Union square preferred; permanent tenants. Address, with full particulars of price, &c., for ten days, L., box 1,077 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO RESIDES out of the city, for use when in town, a nicely furnished Room, with fire and gas; location either on or near Broadway and between Eighth and Twenty-third streets, without board and where no questions are asked; parties furnishing these requisites may secure a permanent and quiet customer and pay in advance; no references given or required. Address, for three days, A. B. C., box 361 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO PERSONS WITHOUT CHILDREN, now, or May 1, half of a nicely furnished House, between Sixth and Madison avenues and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address NO ENCUMBRANCE, Herald office

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE FIRST floor, suitable for a physician's office; location between Second and Lexington avenues and Fortieth and Sixtieth streets. Address, stating terms, for two days, E. A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE, SUITABLE FOR MANufacturing purposes, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Address, stating terms, which must be low, T. J., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SMALL COTtage House, not above Seventy-fifth street, and between First and Eighth avenues; must contain gas and water; rent to be moderate. Address, stating terms, G. E., 91 St. Mark's place.

WANTED TO LEASE—A LARGE BLACKSMITH SHOP, with power. Owners address, with terms, &c., H. H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS, A FULL sized House, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, Washington square and Fourteenth street.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, A FULL size four story House, between First and Fourth avenues and Fourth and Twentieth streets: rent $1,500 to $2,050.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO SMALL UNFURNISHED Houses, adjoining or near by, between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets, Third and Seventh avenues; rent not to exceed $1,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, A FOUR story brown stone high stoop House, unfurnished, and over 20 feet wide, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, near Sixth avenue; rent not to exceed $3,000 per annum. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A small high stoop House, between Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues, unfurnished; rent about $2,100.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR HIS KEEP, FOR A SHORT time, a work Horse, Wagon and Harness; security given; might buy if suited. Apply at 25 Lewis st., basement.

WANTED TO RENT—A DOUBLE SIZED HOUSE OR deep corner one, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, Sixth and Fourth avenues, for a private family. Address, with description and price, box 636 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A WELL AND HANDSOMELY furnished small House, located between Twentieth and Forty-third streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues; rent, $4,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third to Fortieth street; rent not to exceed $1,400.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL—SELECTED CUMBERLAND LUMP COAL, AT $13 per ton, delivered on sidewalk; a superior coal for parlor, library and office use. George's Creek Cumberland Coal, for steam purposes, delivered alongside, in New York harbor, at $8 per ton. Orders received by WHITE, WILSON & CO., No. 14 Trinity Building.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets purchased.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING

scheme as it passed the House has formed the principal subject of discussion in real estate circles recently. The well known fact of large purchases of real estate by a powerful clique of politicians during the last few years, frequently referred to here, and the uncertainty respecting the extent and locality of these purchases, likewise occasioned much canvassing; and, just to show the weakness of human nature, there was a very general regret on the part of him or them discussing the matter that he or they aforesaid was or were not "in the ring" himself or themselves.

THE RING PURCHASES

are currently stated to have been made through a member of a firm down town, whose name, although frequently announced to the public, does not appear in the title of the concern to which he belongs. It is stated that within ninety days

OVER $3,000,000

worth of property was purchased by this ring. One of our contemporaries recently gave the following in reference to this matter, which, although a little colored by partisan feeling, contains rather more than the grain of truth necessary to acquire credence:—"An investigation has been commenced to ascertain the location of the heavy purchases of real estate made during the last three years by the leading Tammany politicians. It is well known that they have obtained possession of this real estate as quietly as possible, and that in addition they have resorted to various

CUNNING EXPEDIENTS

to disguise the ordinary legal proceedings necessary to complete the transfer of the property from those of whom they purchased it either directly or by proxy. Hence there is great difficulty in obtaining a complete record of what they have acquired. The location of this property is the mainspring of many of the proposed up-town improvements, the cost of which is yet indefinite, but certain to fall upon the taxpayers generally."

It is the common talk of the street that very many heavy purchases made by members of this clique were acquired under other names than those of the real purchasers, and that those papers which publish the transfers of real estate with the names of grantor and grantee have, either through necessity or purpose, omitted in their record the names of buyers connected with this clique. The same paper from which we quote above gives the following abstract of some of these purchases during 1870. This list, however, is very incomplete, and only represents a portion of

THE REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS

of the so-called ring, which have been quite as active at the upper end of the island and in Westchester county as in the localities mentioned in this record. The following is an abstract from the official record of some of Mr. Tweed's purchases during 1870:—

9th st., s. s., 323 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x75. Alonzo Crittenden to William M. Tweed, Feb. 8, 1870. Consideration $3,350
28th st., n. s., 223 ft. w. of 3d av., 2[illegible]x98.9. Aletta Valentine, executor, to Milton S. Curry, Feb. 13, 1870, $2[illegible],000. Same property, Milton S. Curry to Wm. M. Tweed, Feb. 13, 1870. Consideration 2[illegible],000
Oliver st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South st., [illegible]. Benjamin P. Fairchild, a real estate agent of Mr. Tweed's, to Wm. M. Tweed, April 19, 1870. Nominal (?) —
Mercer st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Bleecker, [illegible]. August Poulier and Wm. P. Symns to Wm. M. Tweed, May 30, 1870. Consideration 122,000
12th st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 7th av., 27x103.3; h. and l. Andrew J. Smith, referee, to Wm. M. Tweed (H. D.), June 18, 1870. Consideration 14,2[illegible]0
5th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 43d st., [illegible]; h. and l. 43d st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of 5th av., 17x25.5. 43d st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 5th av., 15x25.5 (½ part). 43d st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 10x100.5 (½ part). Harriet N., wife of and Benjamin L. Fraz[illegible], to Wm. M. Tweed, July 18, 1870. Consideration 2[illegible],000
43d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5, h. and l. Cornelius O'Reilly to Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Aug. 12, 1870. Consideration 55,000
5th av. and 42d st., s. e. corner, [illegible]. Sarah S., wife of Peter D. Sturges, to Wm. M. Tweed (R. C.), July 14, 1870. Nom. same property, Washington H. Hall to Wm. M. Tweed, July 15, 1870 60,0 0
4th av. and 105th st., s. e. corner, 100.11x50. Patrick Duffy to Wm. M. Tweed, Oct. 14, 1870 [illegible]
5th av., w. s., 50.5½ ft. s. of 112th st., 50.5x[illegible]. Edward Kearney to Wm. M. Tweed, Nov. 2, 1870 30,000

Total $[illegible]

The following is also on record:—

"The new street next south adjoining lands of Wm. M. Tweed," &c. "Kingsbridge road, west side, adjoining lands of Wm. Tweed," &c. "The L on map of Lucius Chittenden's property, about 236 feet west of Kingsbridge road and 118.4 feet south of lands of Wm. M. Tweed," &c. [The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments on the improvement of the Kingsbridge road are at work now.]

In 1869 Peter B. Sweeny bought property on Thirty-fourth street, but the deed was not recorded until last year, and then as follows:—

34th st., n. s., n. of 6th av., h. and l. Mary Van Horn pelier to Hugh Smith and Peter B. Sweeny, Jan. 9, 1869 $70,000

The official record also exhibits the following:—

57th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., 275x100.8 (½ part). Richard B. Connolly to Peter B. Sweeny, Jan. 9, 1870 16,000
50th st., n. s., 31 4½ ft. w. of 6th av., 25.5½x[illegible] 79.11. Samuel Kaufman to Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith, Jan. 30, 1870 14,500
4th av. and 80th st., n. e. corner, 200.11x105. Christopher Kieser to James M. Sweeny (?), August 24, 1870 [illegible],500
40th st., s. s., 51.6½ ft. w. of 5th av., 25.5x98.9x[illegible] 19.11 (½ part). Hugh Smith to Peter B. Sweeny, Oct. 22, 1870 7,250

The City and County Comptroller, Richard B. Connolly, and the late Auditor, James Watson, who was an appointee of Mr. Connolly in 1870, also put themselves on record as follows:—

5th av. e. s., 131 ft. n. of 41st st., 20x[illegible], Julia M., wife of, and Fredrich W. Coxil, to Margaret, wife of James Watson, and Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly, August 27, 1870 $18,000
5th av. and 130th st., n. w. corner, 49.11x110; 130th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x99.11. Christian Brand to Richard B. Connolly, July 19, 1870 18,500
88th st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x98.9. Tappan & Ward to James Watson, March 7, 1870 3,500
88th st., s. s., 271.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 25.9x98.9. Tappan & Ward to James Watson, March 7, 1870 3,477
64th st., r. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5. Eusebenia P. del Hoyo to James Watson, November 1, 1870 7,500
Boulevard, w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 92d st., 100x100. Aaron Bush et al. to James Watson, September 24, 1870 30,000

RECAPITULATION.

Tweed & Son	$509,250
Peter B. Sweeny & Co.	102,000
Richard B. Connolly & Co.	80,977
Total	$782,827

In these extensive purchases by men who are certainly, from the facilities they enjoy, if from nothing else, competent to form an opinion respecting the future of real estate values in this city, we find a strong corroboration of what has all along been contended for in this column—viz., the complete safety of real estate investment here. As for what else may be deduced therefrom the present writer has nothing to say.

In addition to the above a writer in the *Telegram* says:—"Tammany magnates are buying large quantities on the east side, especially in the neighborhood of Henry, Rutgers and Ludlow streets, and it is shrewdly suspected that the new uptown railroad will pass through some of this property."

THE MATTER OF RENTS

is beginning to attract more attention, and there is a general feeling that they will be lower this year than last. From this, however, must be excepted certain localities, such as Park row or the neighborhood of City Hall Park and Union square. The tendency seems to be in respect to special departments of trade to concentre, and, instead of being distributed along an entire street, to collect about a square. Hence the exceptions noted above. A sharp uptown movement is expected of the jewelry and fancy goods establishments now in Maiden lane and John street. In respect to dwellings, new tenants need not look for much cheapening of rents. Old tenants however, who have paid their rent regularly receive an abatement. We extract the following from a journal devoted specially to real estate, which fairly illustrates the character of writing which is keeping buyers out of the market:—

THE AUCTION MARKET.

The market shows a slight improvement upon that of last week, still the absolute sales are few, although the announcements continue to be large. They are not, however, speaking generally, of a description to attract, so that speculative purchasers are not induced to buy. This feeling, however, will be corrected in another month, when a different class of property will find its way to market. If, then, those who desire to sell will admit of a reduction in rates, we think that a large spring business will be transacted; but if the property owners should remain obdurate, such a course will unquestionably be attended with restricted dealings.

AT PRIVATE SALE

the dealings are but few. The brokers and real estate agents, however, are busily engaged in forming their catalogues for the coming season, when a great improvement is anticipated. The probable repeal of the taxation of mortgages by Legislature is regarded as calculated to promote building generally upon the island.

IN BROOKLYN

business is still dull. There is much house property in this city for sale, and we believe that property owners are generally disposed to approach nearer to the views of buyers. This concession will lead to an increased business, if not immediately, certainly as the spring advances.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ernst Reinking has the finest edition of Chopin's works, published by Breitkopf & Haertel, that any house can boast of. The unapproachable polonaises, mazurkas, ballads, waltzes, notturnos, impromptus, scherzos and études are in separate books, and are got up in very handsome style. No musician should be without those idyls of the most tender poet that ever poured forth his soul on the piano. To quote the words of one of his most enthusiastic admirers, "Chopin's polonaises belong among the finest products of his inspirations. They have nothing in common with the painted primness of ballroom, virtuoso and salon polonaises. Their powerful rhythm electrifies the slack nerves of our *blasé* indifference. In listening to many of them you hear in fancy the firm and heavy tread of men advancing with the consciousness of courage against every turn of fate. In some of the others this broad manner disappears. In the polonaise fantasia, opus 61, an elegiac mood predominates, which, at the most, is interrupted only by a melancholy smile.

THE CELEBRATED MAZURKAS

of Chopin wear an entirely different character from his polonaises. Upon a different ground play tender, pale and opaline *nuances* instead of the juicy and strong coloring. A sad vein runs through them. The national songs, in their melody and in their words, have been appropriated by Chopin and infused with a fire and sentiment entirely his own. Coquetry, vanity, fantastical humors, inclination, sadness, passion, the outgush of feeling, all are in these mazurkas. A pianist who can feel Chopin and transport himself into that world of poetry in which the Polish composer moved has reached the

ACME OF PIANISM.

The transcriptions of operas and national airs by Charles d'Arenel cover a multitude of subjects, and are distinguished for rare ability in the selection of the most telling themes from each opera, and an effective brilliancy in the treatment of those themes. There are seventy-nine works in the series and not a weak or uninteresting air among them. Side by side with these elegant transcriptions may be placed a number of pot pourris in fantasia form by Hector Olivier. These are arranged as pianoforte solos and duets and as duets for piano and violin, piano and flute and piano and violoncello. They are all good, and adapted for either parlor or concert. We have no American publications which can compare with these *chef d'œuvres* of C. F. Peters, Berlin and Leipsic.

A SUCCESSFUL ESSAY

has been made by Ditson & Co. to publish operas in cheap form. This is a very important point gained by the advocacy of cheap music by the HERALD. When the largest American house thus sneaks away from the dictates of the Board of Monopolists it is a significant proof that the revolution, so long expected and hoped for, has commenced even in the stronghold of the monopolists. These operas are sold at one dollar each, and are complete in every respect, the recitatives not being omitted.

The same house publishes Stephen Heller's

LEISURE HOURS,

or "Wanderstunden," which Hoffman and Wehli have made the New York public acquainted with. It is a quaint, strangely constructed work, and few pianists can master its peculiarities.

"Montagne" is the name of a polka caprice, by J. Simpson, which is of a mediocre character. Neither the subjects nor arrangement are worthy of attention.

"The Swallow" song, Ciro Pinsuti, is

A DAINTY LITTLE TITBIT

of melody, charming in its very simplicity and susceptible of the utmost expression when sung by a singer who can appreciate its beauty.

"Over the Merry Campanian Plains." Ariettina. Luigi Bordese. A pretty little melody, sprightly in character.

"Why Should You Sigh That the Summer is Ended?" Contralto song. W. A. Smith. Meagre in melody, but its success depends in the manner in which it is sung rather than any intrinsic merit.

"Though Absent, Not Forsaken." Ballad. J. H. Spiers. The composer commenced with a

PRETTY GOOD MELODY,

but it proved too much for him, as he has wandered away from it and got hopelessly mixed up on the last page. Here we have consecutive octaves in the accompaniment and a desperate struggle to get back to the original key.

G. Schirmer publishes one of Gounod's beautiful works called "The Valley." It is a gem of rare brilliancy and may be termed a *scena* on account of its breadth of style and variety of expression. The framework of accompaniment is of that delicate tracery which only an artistic mind can conceive.

"What Does Little Birdie Say," by A. S. Sullivan, is one of those charming little things that are ever heard with pleasure. The composer is one of the most accomplished musicians in London.

"O, Come, Marie." Ballad. Kücken. On a slender but well constructed foundation of touching melody this popular ballad writer has raised

A GRACEFUL AND FANCIFUL EDIFICE

for the pianist, which sets off the beauties of the vocal subject in the best possible light.

"The Question." Ballad. Schubert. It would be difficult to find in the entire realm of music such a ballad writer as this gifted composer, and this song is a choice specimen of his style.

"The Rosebud," Schumann, is one of a series of

TWO PART SONGS

published by this house. They alone would be sufficient to stamp the composer as one of the great ones in music, for they are perfect models of a class of works which are unhappily too seldom heard in public in this city.

"Ave Maria." Sacred song. D. E. Hervey. Does not possess any noticeable elements of merit. We would call it quite commonplace.

J. N. Pattison & Co. publish a delightful song by Frank A. Hewson, called "Little Birds, Go to Sleep." It has been sung in concert by Mr. Thatcher, the tenor, with great success.

Charles Bunce, Brooklyn, publishes an "Ave Maria" by Navano. The number of "Ave Marias" in the field is incalculable, but next to those of Gounod and Schubert we would place this one. It is an extremely beautiful composition and dramatic in its effect.

"Jolly Sisters Galop." A. S. Caswell. Without being particularly interesting this gallop has enough of life and dash in it for the ballroom.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

Detective Langan, of the Fifth precinct, arrested, on Saturday night, John Smith, alias "Barber" Smith, to answer a charge of burglary. The prisoner, who is only seventeen years of age, is accused of breaking into the cigar factory of Edward Hildebrand, No. 560 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, on the night of the 22d of January last and stealing therefrom a quantity of cigars.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"SARATOGA" is drawing toward the close of its long and brilliant run at Daly's boudoir theatre. Yet it has taken such a hold of the public that the management will find it hard to withdraw it.

THE LAST NIGHTS of "Richelieu" at Booth's are announced, and "Much Ado About Nothing" will be brought out in a fortnight or so. Mr. Barrett plays "The King of the Commons" on Saturday.

OLD AND NEW PLAYS are attractively sandwiched this week at Wallack's, commencing to-night with "A Morning Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game." Lester still remains on the boards.

FORREST will draw the awful circle of Rome around Miss Lillie to-night at the Théatre Française, and discomfit Barton Hill's schemes in "Richelieu."

LAURA KEENE is obliged to announce the last nights of "Hunted Down" at Lina Edwin's, as the engagement of the Lingard troupe interferes with a longer run of this highly successful play.

OPERA BOUFFE at the Grand Opera House still drags its weary length along. This is the twenty-first week of the season, and "Les Brigands" will be produced on Monday next.

LEGS AND RED FIRE will hold possession of the boards at Niblo's for another month or so, until "Richard III." in spectacular form will be ready for production. Stage Manager Vincent will leave the theatre after the "Black Crook" is withdrawn.

"RICHELIEU" will run a few weeks longer at the Olympic and will be succeeded by a new play by Augustin Daly, of which great expectations are formed

WEHLI, the famous bravura player, will give another *matinée musicale* at Booth's on Thursday, on which occasion he will play his "Traviata" fantasia for the first time.

THE ROAR OF THE LION and the wail of the whangdoodle at Wood's Museum will be hushed to-night in the presence of Eddy the great, who appears in that sensation of sensations, "Monte Cristo."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, surrounded by bursting boilers, falling mountains, railroad horrors, duels across a table and all imaginable and unimaginable terrors, is still the attraction of the Bowery.

THE SAME FAITHFUL NIG will illustrate "Way Down Souf After the War" at the Globe, while as the King of the Cannibal Islands he cooks missionary pies at the Comique.

A MOST INTERESTING EVENT will take place at the Stadt to-night, as Seebach plays Fanchon for the first time in this country. After Maggie Mitchell it is a strong test of Mme. Seebach's abilities in an entirely new field.

MRS. CONWAY is always on the alert for the choicest plays for her little Park theatre across the water, and deserves the success she has met with, as she has done invaluable service to the Brooklyn public. This week she produces "Saratoga."

MISS MININGER, a young American *prima donna*, of whom great hopes are formed, undertakes the *rôle* of Leonora at the Academy of Music to-night. Leoni will be the ill-used "Trovatore" and Albites the director. The opera will be given for the benefit of the Sanitary Home.

MISS GLYN resumes her Shakspearian readings next week at the Union League theatre. On March 1 she will read "Antony and Cleopatra."

Footlight Flashes.

A NEW THEATRE will be built and be ready for opening next summer on Union square, near the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. Messrs. Butler & Gilmore, managers of the Comique, are the projectors of the new enterprise.

"A WINTER'S TALE" will be brought out at Booth's on Shakspeare's birthday, next April. It will be one of the grandest stage spectacles ever witnessed in this city. In the amphitheatre scene in Sicilia an ancient war dance, illustrating the tortoise of the Roman cohorts, will be introduced.

THERE HAS BEEN A ROW behind the scenes at the Grand Opera House, and Silly has left in the wake of Montaland. Aimée and Persini are now left.

MISS KELLOGG will be the soloist at the next New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts. Something was needed to stir up those Rip Van Winkles.

MISS VIENNA DEMOREST will sing on Saturday evening at Chickering's before a select audience, invited to hear this talented young lady.

THE HOLLAND BENEFIT COMMITTEE have received from all sources, so far, nearly sixteen thousand dollars.

MISS LINA EDWIN, with a comedy company, under the management of Mr. John P. Smith, starts on a short tour through the New England States this week.

LE FRANC, the tenor, has closed his engagement in New Orleans.

NILSSON, having recovered from her late illness, sings this week in some of the towns in Ohio.

FROM ABROAD.

HEDWIG RAABE, the German *comédienne*, plays in Berlin and St. Petersburg this spring. She will fulfil an engagement in London previous to her departure for America.

AGATHA BACKER, the young Norwegian lady pianist, who created so much enthusiasm at the Ole Bull farewell concert in Christiania, Norway, last summer, and who has just been playing with great success at the Gewandhaus, Leipsic, is about to visit Florence, after which she will come to this country.

THE DRAMA OF WAR.—The theatre of St. Quentin presents just now, if one may associate the terms, a horrible and interesting sight. The stage is littered with bloody mattresses. In the pit, where the well-to-do artisan had once taken his wife and family, the lover his sweetheart, the groans of the wounded, the uplifting of the hand, the writhing of covered form, tell of the anguish which lies all around. The private boxes, instead of being tenanted by the fashionable dames of the locality, are now inhabited by soldiers of the republic, minus leg or arm; and the dress circle, that ring of demarcation between those who are *comme il faut* and those who are doubtful, is full to the brim of wounded men.

NEW VIENNESE THEATRE.—The German papers give particulars of the prospectus issued for the purpose of founding the new Stadt theatre in Vienna. The new theatre is to give performances of tragedy, of the classic drama, and of comedy; the auditorium will contain, it is estimated, 1,500 persons. The capital is to consist of thirty shares of 25,000 florins each, and of thirty lesser shares of 5,000 florins each. The Vienna Building Society guarantees to finish the theatre in time for the performances to begin on the 15th of October of this year. The direction of the theatre is for the first five years entrusted to Dr. Heinrich Laube.

TRIGGER TOURNAMENT.

A Double-Bird Contest for the Champion Diamond Badge.

All lovers of this fancy sport are promised a first rate day's enjoyment at the forthcoming pigeon tournament for the championship of America which will come off at Captain Sealy's, near Union Course, L. I., at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday next, this being the fancy's tribute to the memory of the immortal Washington on his birthday. The trial of skill will be that each contestant shall shoot at

FIFTEEN DOUBLE RISES,

the rules of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club being the standard of the sport. The entrance fee is twenty-five dollars and the prize a badge valued at $250, of delicate design and workmanship. The badge is of fine gold, studded with diamonds, and consists of the pin in the form of a double-barrelled shot gun. From this, by a gold chain, depends a shield, on which is a star in blue enamel, bearing the inscription, "Champion Pigeon Shot." Around the star is a wreath of laurel leaves, and five diamonds are set outside the star, between the apices. Depending from this is a powder horn, inscribed, "Double Birds." The crack shots of the country have nearly all entered, and a fine exhibition is anticipated.

A trial of skill arising out of a bet of $500 between Captain Bogardus and a private gentleman will be decided to-day at the same place. The keen-eyed Captain has wagered to tumble

FORTY-FIVE BIRDS OUT OF FIFTY.

This rare feat will, if successful, heap honor upon the Captain's head, and a goodly number should gather to witness, at least, so bold an attempt.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 2722, 135, 61, 53, 55, 259, 2023½, 41, 21, 77, 85, 85, 93, 101, 103, 51, 51, 97, 197. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 256, 4, 2, 24, 1752, 1605, 138, 2[illegible], 24[illegible], 254, 263, 2703½, 235, 42, 216½, 244, 245, 313, 72½, 625½.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 20, 37, 119, 115, 34, 125, 126, 129, 1[illegible]5, 136, 1[illegible], 142, 14[illegible], 144, 145, 149, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard. Court opens at ten A. M. Calendar called at twelve M. Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew—Set down causes.—Nos. 100, 582, 55, 247, 1[illegible], 504, 505, 529, 615, 512, 27, 501, 51[illegible], 5[illegible], 620, 557, 553, 243, 6[illegible], 569, 472. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly—Set down causes.—Nos. 545, 52[illegible], 42, 28, 5[illegible], 51[illegible], 643, 641, 6[illegible], 652, 690, 5[illegible], 6[illegible], 742, 747. Equity Causes—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 54, 53, 55, 4.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4[illegible]1, 49[illegible], 50[illegible], 5072, 5113, 5133, 5143, 51[illegible], 5109, 5256, 5575, 5720, 5170. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea—Nos. 4950, 5004, 4944, 5196, 5755, 1676, 4[illegible], 4877, 4879, 4974, 4996, 5171, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 517[illegible]. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 5117, 5475, 55[illegible], 5014, 5690.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Recorder Hackett—Opens at eleven A. M.—The People vs. Edward Maloney, Edward Hoyt, John Kane and Edward Raley, robbery; Same vs. George Henderson, Charles Reilly, John Shaw, James Clark and others, burglary; Same vs. Michael Donnelly, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Harriet Perkins, false pretences; Same vs. James Walsh, George H. Marshall, George Rice and Wallace Smith, grand larceny; Same vs. Samuel Cann, George Ryan and Wallace Stewart, burglary; Same vs. William H. Gavon, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Godfrey, receiving stolen goods.

ART NOTES.

The Palette Club.

At the monthly reception of this vigorous young art association, last Monday evening, a number of works were exhibited which gave an earnest of the fine display to be made to-night at the second annual festival of the club in Allemania Hall. Among these works may be specified a battle piece, by Balling; a series of Adirondack types and the Halberdier, by Robertson, and a colossal travesty of the Hemicycle, by Wust, who also sent a portrait of Dr. Meinecke; a fruit piece, by Engel; a portrait of a lady, by Le Vasseur; two drawings on wood, by Lumley, and an admirably painted head of an old woman, by Jansen. The festival this evening will consist of a play, a picture exhibition, a supper and a ball.

A New Art Association.

The efforts of Mr. W. Holberton, the well known painter of game, to induce his brother artists to form a collection of pictures exclusively their own property and to be sold for their own direct benefit, have resulted in a free exhibition of eighty-two works at the Somerville Art Gallery, where the sale will take place this (Monday) evening. We regret to be constrained to add that, with but few exceptions, this collection is not superior to the average collections offered for sale at auction. Several of the older leading artists whose names figure on the catalogue have contented themselves—and nobody else—by sending specimens either very unimportant both in size and merit, or painted so long ago as to recall a crudity and a feebleness which their more mature productions ought to make us willing to forget. Our scarcity of figure painters is unfortunately illustrated by this collection, in which even the few we have are chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Let us hope that next year's exhibition will show that our artists can learn the advantages of offering to the public eye their very best works.

MR. GRAY, the president of the National Academy of Design, exhibits a female figure, very rich in color, entitled "Castles in the Air."

MR. GEORGE HALL sends one of his numerous black-eyed Spanish girls.

MR. KEHLIG, the newly elected principal of the Fine Arts Department at the Cooper Institute, contributes "The Book Worm," with a face strong in character, evidently a study from life, and also a sketch—pity that it is nothing more—a girl and an old man, seated in front of a cottage and listening to the piteous tale of a traveller, "whose trembling limbs have borne him to their door."

MR. WINSLOW HOMER sends a characteristically drawn and colored work, "The Dinner Hour."

MR. MOSLER sends a reduced, but an improved copy of his striking picture, "The Lost Cause"—a Confederate soldier who has returned from defeat on the battle field to the ruins of his humble home.

MR. FROST JOHNSON, a pupil of Frère, exhibits "Hours of Idleness."

MR. WORDSWORTH THOMPSON is represented by a truthful and suggestive "View of Lake Brienz."

MR. CASILEAR by "A Wood Scene," enlivened by a waterfall.

MR. COLMAN by a well-treated autumn view of "Irvington, on the Hudson."

MR. BREVOORT by a midsummer view of "Taxis River, Connecticut."

MR. BRISTOL by an excellent landscape, "Lake Memphremagog."

MRS. JULIET BEERS evinces the unusual family talent of the Harts by her "Artist's Brook" and "Near Bethel, Maine."

MR. VAN ELTEN sends his "Lake Henderson."

MR. J. L. FITCH his "Beaver Lake" and "Rough Pasture."

MR. SONNTAG, "Mount Forrest." Correct in drawing, but strange in color to all eyes familiar with New Hampshire scenery.

MR. GAY, a fine mountain view.

MR. HUBBARD, a "Summer Afternoon."

MR. A. F. BELLOWS, a "Day in the Woods," alive with the pastimes of a merry picnic party.

MR. JAMES HART, an "Approaching Storm in Midsummer."

MR. TIFFANY, a very Colmanesque and good view of "Yonkers, on the Hudson."

MR. SHATTUCK has two pleasing pictures, "Moonlight" and "Harvesting," the latter almost too neat for a real hay field.

MR. POPE has no portraits, but in place of them a view of "Lake Winnepiseogee."

MR. BRITCHER, a "Summer Noon," in which the colors are more subdued and therefore more agreeable than those which blaze in some of his works.

MR. FUECHSEL, a "Lake Scene in the Adirondacks."

MR. GILBERT BURLING exhibits the largest and most promising picture which we have yet seen from his hand, "Picking Strawberries."

MR. CHAPIN is represented by "Evening Glow."

MR. J. HOPE by a faithful view of "Glen Falls."

MR. JERVIS MCENTEE by a very characteristic example, "Trout Stream, Catskill."

MR. TAIT by "Cattle and Sheep."

MR. HOLBERTON by "A Brace of Trout," both wet and heavy as they should be; "Speckled Beauties" and "Dead Game."

MR. E. TERRY, by "Brook Trout," such as would be in eager and steady demand during the forty days after Ash Wednesday.

MR. G. B. BUTLER, by a blissful cat, basking in sunshine.

MR. W. M. BROWN, by "Strawberries" and "Cherries and Currants," that fairly make the mouth water, and a bright "Study of Pansies."

MR. M. F. H. DE HAAS, we had almost forgotten to note, exhibits one of those views of the "French Coast" which have aided him in winning an enviable reputation as a marine painter.

A New Picture by Shattuck.

A private view was given on Saturday at the Bogardus Gallery of a new landscape by Shattuck, entitled "Sunday Morning in New England." The picture was unanimously pronounced to be full of feeling as well as of artistic skill. The refreshing stillness of a New England Sabbath has never been more effectively rendered than on this charming canvas.

Photographic Views of a Colossal Bust of Washington, Designed by Mr. John Hecker.

Mr. John Hecker contends that although a just appreciation of the lines of beauty and the admeasurement of the human features may enable an artist to produce an approximately perfect representation of the face, yet all ideal sculpture is faulty. He believes that the true foundation of the art of sculpture "must eventually be found in the science of anthropology, based upon the principles of phrenology and temperamental influence, which will teach that every chipping of the chisel must be determined by the measurement and varying developments of the different organs of the brain with the peculiar manifestations of individual character." Mr. Hecker has, therefore, spared no trouble and expense to produce, with the help of a pupil of the celebrated Thorwaldsen, a colossal marble bust of George Washington, designed and modelled in accordance with the principles of physiology and phrenology, as well as with the teachings of history. Of this bust he now presents to the public most admirable photographic views. Fortunately Mr. Hecker has adhered faithfully to the plaster cast of Washington's face procured after his death by order of the French government. The features are thus, of course, correctly reproduced. But we must confess that the idealized head itself reminds us less of what the original in all probability actually was than of the popular, mythical and impossible George—as unreal as Mrs. Beecher Stowe's impossible Uncle Tom—and who might well provoke, as Emerson has intimated, the profane expression, "Damn George Washington!" by way of healthy reaction from Fourth of July bombast.

The Cafferty Fund.

About ten months ago Mr. Gray and Mr. William Hart, of the National Academy of Design, formed the project of getting up a sale of pictures, to be voluntarily contributed by the New York artists, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late academician, Mr. James Cafferty. More than 125 artists have contributed pictures for this benevolent purpose. It is creditable to the profession that whatever jealousies may exist among its members usually vanish in presence of death. The efforts of Mr. Gray and Mr. Hart have been so successful that the names of scarcely any leading artist is missing from the catalogue of contributors to the Cafferty Fund. Messrs. Huntington and Durand, ex-Presidents of the Academy; Kensett, Stone, Gay, Winslow, Homer, Cropsey, Greene, Sonntag, Lang, Rosenberg, Shattuck, James Hart, Hows, Coleman, Bristol, Bierstadt, Casilear, Baker, Tait, in fine, almost everybody is represented. The pictures will soon be placed on exhibition at the gallery of the Messrs. Miner. It is to be hoped that the public will generously second the artists in their endeavor to bring substantial relief to the bereaved family of the late Mr. Cafferty.

Mortality Among Foreign Artists.

The familiar names of Zamacois, Regnault and Otto Weber must be added to the fatal list of victims whom death has snatched from European art since the Franco-Prussian war began. The two latter fell in recent sorties from Paris.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Market Question and the Taxation of Farmers as Produce Brokers.

Notwithstanding the various reports regarding the movements of the committee charged with procuring better market accommodations for the Long Island producers, nothing definite has transpired. Mr. O'Donnell, chairman of the committee, states that nothing will be done until after the committee has had an interview with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Brooklyn Common Council. If nothing favorable is to be derived through either of these bodies then the committee will begin by a general investigation of the several market sites. The only market capable of accommodating the business is that in the Eighteenth ward, together with Sackett's Brooklyn market. In reference to taxing farmers as produce brokers, as ordered by Commissioner Pleasonton, an arrangement has been made with the department whereby a test case is to be presented to the Circuit Court. In the meantime the assessors are not to interfere with the farmers.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 51

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN, OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP; OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH—MAN AND TIGER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—GREEN BANNER.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—DIE GRILLE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 2nd st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—RICHELIEU.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—A MORNING CALL—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SARATOGA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.—MISS GLYNN'S SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, February 20, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Art Notes—Music and the Drama—Musical Review—Trigger Tournament—Farmers' Grievances—Real Estate Matters—Court Calendars for To-Day—Advertisements.
4—Editorials. Leading Article, "M. Thiers and His Regency in France—What Will He Do With It?"—Amusement Announcements.
5—Editorial (continued from Fourth Page)—The New French Government—News from Paris and the German Headquarters—The Peace Question in France—Spain and the United States—Views of the Past—Business Notices.
6—The Joint High Commission: Questions for Adjustment Between America and England: the Alabama Claims; Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence; Canadian Claims for Fenian Raids; Resume of all the Subjects; Removal of the British Flag from the American Continent; Perpetual Peace and Friendship Between the English-Speaking Nations—The Coal Miners' Strike—Criticisms of New Books.
7—Advertisements.
8—Religious: Yesterday's Spiritual Manna; the Churches and the Congregations, the Services and the Sermons; the Coming Lent; Theology of All Kinds, Pungent, Philosophical, Poetic, Profound and Prophetic.
9—Religious (Continued from Eighth Page)—The New Hamburg Horror—The Fatal Fire in Brooklyn—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Peace or European Revolution—News from Washington—The Joint High Commission—Shipping News—New Advertisements.

THE ALBANY *Journal* says there "seems to be no limit to the grasping rapacity of Tammany Hall." What about the "grasping rapacity" of the radical land-grabbers in Congress?

THE COMING CARNIVAL in Washington is creating some excitement about the country and getting a great deal of gratuitous advertising. The entertainments offered are of a bewildering variety, and the affair will undoubtedly be a great success, but it is somewhat humiliating to know that all the ado is about nothing more magnificent or heroic than the completion of a wooden pavement on Pennsylvania avenue.

IT IS STATED that the trunk railway lines from New York westward have decided upon a reduction of their freight tariffs on Monday (to-day) from one dollar and eighty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds on first class, and proportionately on others. Shippers may think that "half a loaf is better than none," and congratulate themselves accordingly.

THE TENNESSEE.—The anxiety still continues regarding this vessel, particularly in Boston, where many of the friends and relatives of those on board reside. It is very natural that they should feel uneasy after all that has been said by sensational journals to throw doubts upon the vessel's safety; but the old salts of that vicinity still think she is safe, and we think with the old salts, who are better able to judge than those who depend for existence upon spreading broadcast, with suitable additions, rumors and reports that have no foundation whatever. When the steamer arrives from St. Domingo without tidings of the Tennessee having arrived at her destination, then, and not until then, will it be time to think that an accident has occurred whereby she has been delayed, and we trust that those interested in the people on board will keep their spirits up until there is some slight reason to fear a disaster.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.—This morning the Miners' Benevolent Association make known to the public, through the columns of the HERALD, the causes which led to the suspension of operations in the Pennsylvania coal mines. The miners certainly make out a good case, and if their statements are true public sympathy must become enlisted in their behalf. It is shown that at the commencement of the strike the operators had a surplus stock of two million tons of coal on hand, and the subsequent rise of two dollars a ton has already netted the snug sum of four million dollars. Wherever the fault concerning the strike lies, no excuse can be found for the sudden increase of freights, by which the seaboard is effectually cut off from its coal supplies. About the most effectual manner in which to regulate this matter is to repeal the duty on coal; then we shall hear less about strikes, monopolies and railroad combinations.

M. Thiers and His Regency in France—What Will He Do with It?

By special telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD from Bordeaux we are enabled to present to our readers the new Ministry selected by M. Thiers to assist him in the delicate task of restoring peace to France. In the selection of advisers M. Thiers has done well. Jules Favre is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Picard, Minister of the Interior; Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; General Le Flo, Minister of War; Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine; Jules Dufaure, Minister of Justice, and Felix Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce. The appointment of Minister of Finance has not yet been announced. This Cabinet is a strong one, and is composed of men of energy, who will devote themselves to the work before them. There is hope yet for France. With her proud capital in sackcloth and ashes at the foot of the invader; with her National Assembly elected and in session in a provincial city by permission of the German Emperor from his headquarters at Versailles; with half her territory laid waste; with the flower of her late imperial grand army, to the number of four hundred thousand men, held as prisoners of war beyond the Rhine; with the terrible fighting Germans, to the number of seven hundred thousand, still upon her soil, and in the midst of all her unparalleled disasters, humiliations, sufferings, bewilderment and political confusion, there is still hope for poor France. There is the hope of a treaty of peace under which, without further bloodshed, she will be relieved of the German armies, and the hope of a peaceable reconstruction of her government by authority of the French people, and the complete re-establishment of internal law and order and all her industrial activities, through the good sense, prudence and thoughtful patriotism of her present National Assembly.

The election of her wisest and most experienced living statesman, M. Thiers, to the responsible and delicate position of acting Executive, or regent of her present provisional government, in behalf of peace, external and internal, is exceedingly encouraging. To France, in the severe extremities of her misfortunes, he may be likened to the immortal Cincinnatus, and there is every reason to believe that the great Frenchman, like the great Roman, will go down to history as a model of honest patriotism and heroism under the greatest temptations of absolute power. So stands this great and venerable French journalist, historian and statesman, M. Thiers, to-day; for it may be said that the French people, through their assembled deputies, have placed the reconstruction of their government in his hands, together with the terms of their submission for peace to Germany. As the head of what we may call the Regency of France, what will he do with it? He is neither a radical nor an imperialist. He is either an Orleanist or a moderate republican, as we find from his public record. Let us see.

In 1832, as a journalist, through the *National*, he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his Minister, Polignac. Next, from his long association with the government of Louis Philippe, and especially as his Prime Minister, he became closely identified with the Orleanists. He was, however, called from his retirement to serve in the National Assembly of the republic of 1848, and expelled from France by Louis Napoleon, with his *coup d'état* of December, 1851, though subsequently by the Emperor permitted to return to Paris. He has since repeatedly been returned by the liberals to represent them in the imperial Legislature, where he has distinguished himself as a champion of the people's rights and as an opponent of Italian unity and as an upholder of the Pope's temporal sovereignty. With this curious admixture of principles—liberal and conservative—we have in M. Thiers the embodiment of a compromise between the two extremes. But what will be the fruit from this blossoming of the Assembly at Bordeaux—a liberal monarchy or a conservative republic—an Orleanist king, who will recognize the sovereign rights of the people, or an elective president, under a constitution binding him to recognize the sovereign rights of the Pope? This is the problem which M. Thiers is now called upon to solve. He goes for the people and he stands by the Pope, and the Count de Paris, in this view, would seem to be the coming man; for the dogma of the sovereign rights of the Pope is utterly incompatible with the dogmas of a French republic.

The parallel which we suggested yesterday between the dictatorial position lately held by General Prim in Spain and that now held by Thiers in France is very interesting. We may say, however, that the late Spanish Regent, Serrano, and General Prim, are now reproduced in France in Thiers and Trochu. It was the able, cool and sagacious Serrano who so successfully conducted the transitional government of Spain from the revolution which expelled Izabella to the establishment of that new and liberalized monarchy under Amadeus of Italy; but at the same time it was Prim, who, with the army in his hands, played the part of General Monk in securing a king for the Spaniards. It would appear that while the Regent Serrano, with the Spanish Cortes at his back, was strong enough to command the submission of Prim, the general at the head of the army, and as the protector of the Regency, was strong enough to act as the dictator of Spain. So Thiers, as the provisional Executive of France, backed by the Assembly and looking to the leading general or generals of the French army, may find his only course to be a liberal monarchy. His election, with his political antecedents, looks this way; the Bordeaux Assembly amounts to a popular repudiation of Gambetta and company, and very few, if any, of the influential generals of the French army are of the political school of Garibaldi.

Yet again, as Amadeus from Italy has been made by the Cortes King of the Spaniards, as a compromise between the extreme royalists and republicans, so the Count de Paris may be made King of the French, as a compromise between the old Bourbons, the empire and "the reds." The French property holders and the French Catholic peasantry have a deadly fear of the Church and State levelling down principles of "the reds," and "the reds" hold an abiding hatred of the old Bourbons and the empire. On the other hand, the government and the family of Louis Philippe have left behind them in France nothing of the unpardonable outrages of the elder Bourbons, nothing of the frightful orgies and atrocities of the first republic, nor of the follies of the second, or the buffooneries of the third, and nothing of the usurpations or of the national disasters and humiliations of the Bonapartes. But still, as in Spain, the transition in France from the government expelled to a new establishment may be more than the work of a day, or a month, or a year. It has been said that Count Bismarck was the guiding genius of General Prim to that nomination of the Hohenzollern which entrapped poor France to her ruin with Louis Napoleon. Whatever may be the truth concerning that affair, it is apparent that the profound diplomatic sagacity of Bismarck is most strikingly displayed in this concession to the French, at this crisis, to choose their own government, when, by simply recalling the Bonapartes or the Orleanists, he could have settled all his business with France in two or three days. But he has chosen to settle with the French people themselves, through a government of their own election, and in this settlement with Bismarck, in the name of France, lies the greatest difficulty of M. Thiers in the formation of his new government.

The Rhine province of Alsace, including the strong and beautiful city of Strasbourg, and at least a very considerable slice of the adjoining province of Lorraine, will have to be given up to Germany. There is no escape from this sacrifice of "the sacred soil" of France, and there will be no escape for the government making it. What, then, will M. Thiers do? He will, probably, first, with this Assembly, make the sacrifices necessary for peace with Germany, and then resign his position, subject to the election of a king or a president under a new constitution. We have no idea that the war will be resumed. Its suspension has too far revealed the dreadful exhaustion of France to suppose that this Assembly will think of resuming the struggle. General Chanzy has said that France must postpone her revenge and must now make peace. This week's extension of the armistice is granted for a treaty of peace. It is the task now before M. Thiers and the Assembly. He will, then, sacrifice himself in a treaty which France cannot at once approve; but, in thus making himself the scapegoat for the sins of his people, he will clear the way for the election of a king or president, who, while bound by the treaty, can plead "not guilty" of the dismemberment of France.

Important Despatches from Spain to Washington—International Settlement and the Cuba Question.

By a special cable telegram from London, dated in the British metropolis yesterday, we are informed of the fact that the Secretary of the United States Embassy in Madrid, who had arrived in England a few days previously, took his departure from Liverpool by mail steamship on Saturday, bound for New York and Washington. The gentleman carries special despatches addressed by Minister Sickles to President Grant on the subject, generally of our diplomatic relations with Spain, and, particularly, with reference to Cuba, in the past, present and probable future of the island. The United States Minister reports, in the first instance, the very important fact that King Amadeus' government has settled the matters of all outstanding American claims against Cuba—claims arising from circumstances attendant on the late insurrectionary movement on the island—in a satisfactory manner, and that the lateral issues which were evolved during the colonial complications, and are still pending between the Spanish and American governments, will be treated in the same spirit of equitable, friendly conciliation, and thus furthered to an adjustment. This special intelligence is of very great importance in itself, but better still—the sugar plum part of our special despatch—we are assured that the question of the purchase of the island of Cuba by the United States is now received with a very considerable degree of "patience" by the Spanish authorities and that his Majesty's Cabinet is "better disposed to treat on the matter just now than the Spaniards have been at any former period," although the point of sale or purchase or transfer of the territory is not exactly mooted in the American despatches which are in transit to this country. The facts denote progress, however, and go to prove—with others from Great Britain—that we are rapidly approaching to the realization of an era of international arbitrament of many embarrassing subjects.

The Herald as an Exponent of Church Discipline.

We devote a very large and most valuable share of the HERALD columns every week—particularly on the mornings of Sunday and Monday—to the publication of matters which pertain to religion, the grand, cardinal, saving essential for man, both in the present and for the hereafter. Our enterprise in this direction has produced the most beneficial results. We have enabled many, very many, persons to become better; returned sinners to the sanctuary and lost sheep to the fold. The churches have acknowledged our services. One of the most prominent attestations of the value of our Christian lay missionary labor which has yet been afforded was given in St. Gabriel's Catholic church yesterday, solemnly and from the altar, when the pastor, Rev. Father Clowry, in announcing the commencement of the holy season of Lent, next Wednesday, and its penitential rules and regulations, told the members of his crowded congregation that they would find the Most Reverend Archbishop's circular printed in the NEW YORK HERALD of the day, Sunday, a copy of which should be had and preserved in each family for reference during the period to Easter Sunday—a fine compliment to a free, independent and non-sectarian press.

SENATOR SUMNER'S ILLNESS is so serious that his physician informs him that he must avoid all mental labor, and that he cannot resume his seat in the Senate for some time. How the old halls will miss the ring of his deep voice, the fascination of his courtly presence and the intrepid daring of his leadership! With all his faults and follies of statesmanship Sumner was the lion of the Senate, whose roar had the genuine bass about it, whatever the hide he wore.

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON in Florida has not been so flourishing this season as formerly. The alligator trade, however, is looking up.

The Church Services Yesterday.

The most inveterate backslider could have found no weather excuse for staying away from church yesterday. Even rheumatism must have failed him, for the skies were as radiant and the air as bracing as the all-sustaining glory of religion itself. The churches were well filled in consequence, and the sermons were naturally much better than usual. In fact, we may say that there was a regular dress parade of pulpits, and that our sectarian leaders held a high carnival of theology.

The Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, who some time ago took occasion to say that the unity of Italy was by no means a blow at the holy Catholic Church, stated in the course of his sermon yesterday that he was not to be removed for his remarks, as had been rumored. We are glad to see that the good father is not to be martyred to a mistaken idea, and that the strong Catholic opponents of Victor Emmanuel can still see the injustice of persecution for opinion's sake. Rev. Mr. Hepworth preached at his Church of the Messiah on the marvellous goodness of God in giving His only Son as a sacrifice for us. The Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of Boston, preached at Dr. Bellows' Church of All Souls on joy and gladness as the essential parts of a religiously inclined soul. He argued that to be good is to be anything but miserable, and that to worship God is to enjoy with a light heart and a face overflowing with laughter—that unmistakable indication of an easy conscience—the good things that He lavishes upon us in the overflowing joy of His own heart. He argued that Christ not only smiled and enjoyed mirth, as at the wedding at Cana, but that He indulged in puns, the most popular style of wit, and made a play on Peter's name when he spoke of that sturdy old apostle as a rock. Dr. Chapin, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached to his usual large and refined congregation on the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens," and as a fitting comment at the close, made a stirring appeal for the sufferers in France. Dr. Armitage, at the Fifth avenue Baptist church, also addressed a large congregation on the efficacy of prayer, in which he made use of some very apt and beautiful similes. Brother Beecher made a touching appeal for France, or, rather he told the touching tale of her distress, and then ordered the baskets to be passed, and the way in which small coin clinked and little crispy notes rustled in those baskets was marvellous.

Daily Journalism Not a Science.

The *Leader* is a very sprightly paper, and would be a good deal better if its wretchedly bad puns and conundrums were expunged. We are glad to admit that as a lively journal devoted to the spice trade department of journalism it partakes still of those characteristics which sparkled in its columns in the days of John Cancy and Miles O'Reilly. But we cannot agree with much that it has to say, especially with its views concerning journalism as a science. We believe that it is impossible to reduce daily journalism to a science. Journalism, properly understood and wisely developed, is the reflection of events which are created almost hour by hour of thoughts and opinions that change and take shape in the mould of these events. Based upon the shifting sands of perpetual change; following rather than leading the philosophy of daily life as we hear and read of it in all quarters of the Earth, journalism must catch the current as it passes. It must be instantaneous, quick almost as the electric flash itself. The capacity to accomplish this may be skill, method, enterprise, discipline, genius, if you will, but it does not belong to the sober ranks of science. The secret of power in journalism, after all, lies most in the impersonality of the journalist. If the managers of newspapers would only stifle the ambition to unite their individuality with their professional successes, whatever they may be, they would be pursuing their grand mission clothed with a tenfold influence. Egotism has so taken hold of our editorial system in this country that the majesty of the press is often reduced to the infinitesimal proportions of the writer, which is a great pity, because the newspaper press is a mighty engine, working with a mystical and sometimes latent force through all the channels of civilization.

In statesmanship as in journalism impersonality is essential to success. The wise statesman, whether he be a ruler of a nation or a ruler of men, always preserves himself from the whole responsibility of his public action. He shares the odium with his advisers if any odium there be, and they generally have to bear the heaviest portion of it. If a great evil should befall a people, the consequence of bad government, as in the case of Napoleon and unfortunate France to-day, a sagacious ruler would act as Napoleon did. He would so divide the responsibility that he could retort to the condemnation of public opinion—in the words of Macbeth to Banquo—"Thou canst not say I did it." This was the policy of Napoleon. He left the responsibility so divided between his Cabinet and his generals, his good and his evil counsellors, his faithful and his faithless Ministers, that Bonapartism is shielded and sheltered by the doubt as to where individual responsibility can be credited with this sanguinary war and the downfall of a great chivalric nation. We might quote instances in our own country to illustrate this idea. Without intending at all to descend from the sublime to the ridiculous very abruptly we might cite the case of Andy Johnson and his "my policy" policy. If he had shared his councils with his Cabinet, instead of thrusting his individuality upon the country, the Cabinet might have been turned out and Andy Johnson might have stayed in. To cite an instance still nearer home of the sagacity which prompts the statesmanlike mind to seek impersonality, we take the case of Peter B. Sweeny, who, everybody knows, is the controlling mind in the government of the city. But who sees Mr. Sweeny on the surface of public life? His friends, who have a taste for flourishing around at balls and dinners and target excursions, making speeches at ward associations, donating princely sums to the poor, and such like practices, are the recognized representatives of our city government before the people, while the calm and thoughtful head of the New York Bismarck directs the whole machine from quiet and unseen places. Hence we fear that should a political storm arise and there are any rocks and shoals and quicksands to be encountered, it is our ponderous friend Tweed who will be the victim.

Impersonality, then, as far as practicable, in the management of newspapers, as well as in the thorny paths of statesmanship, is a grand essential, if not a controlling necessity. Unfortunately for journalism in this country, we have not yet learned to appreciate that idea and put it in practice.

Peace or Revolution in Europe?—Queen Victoria's Circular to Prussia and Bismarck's Snub to Britain.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has made a decided movement with the view of hastening the arrangement of peace between Prussia and France. By a special cable telegram from London, which appears in our columns, under date of yesterday, we learn that Lord Loftus, the English Ambassador in Berlin, has just read to Count Bismarck a circular addressed to the Prussian government by Earl Granville, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the noble lord pleads as a volunteer in behalf of France for the cessation of the war, and intimates that the Queen's government has been hitherto silent in the matter from a desire to avoid the appearance of interference between the belligerents, but that just now, when Germany is on the high tide of victory and has accomplished her objects in the field, the Emperor's government can afford to listen to friendly counsels calculated to terminate a conflict which is ruinous to France and from which Prussia has herself suffered very heavy losses. Such, as will be seen from our special telegram letter by cable, is the sum and substance of the communication which Lord Loftus read to Bismarck in the name of the sovereign of England. The Prussian Premier was sharp, short and decisive in his action in the premises. He listened to the reading of the circular, but refused to accept the paper for official file. Count Bismarck said that "the Emperor's government permitted no foreign interference between Prussia and France." Earl Granville's Cabinet document classes, consequently, as waste paper in Berlin, and "Mr. John Bull" remains snubbed as a sort of insular intermeddler in other men's affairs and under diplomatic correction.

Coincident with the above news we are told that Prussia is engaged in the prosecution of an active intrigue on the border fringes of Italy, with the object of insuring the neutralization of Savoy in the event of war being commenced in a new direction, and that the North German government has been officially assured by Mr. Odo Russell that Southern Europe is being deeply agitated toward a revolutionary outbreak. The peoples coming to the front? Or is England about to ally herself with Austria, the Teuton democracy of the South, and continental radicalism generally against the power of German imperialism as it is expounded, or controlled, by Bismarck?

Practical Christianity.

It is not often that our columns contain so many sermons by the leading preachers of the city upon the purely practical features of Christianity as they do to-day. Mr. Beecher, in a discourse on selfishness, directed his arrows at the pockets of the wealthy members of his congregation, whom he compared to "magnified augurs boring their own little diameter, and the deeper they go the harder they find it to turn round." "Selfishness is a chord on which no angel will play." No truer sentence was ever uttered, and, while our rich men are giving away hundreds and thousands of dollars annually for benevolent and Christian purposes, there is greater need now than ever to preach against selfishness, which threatens to be the besetting sin of the Church of Christ in this age. There is not that true recognition of a common brotherhood in man by our rich men in their gifts that there should be, and there is too much of the selfish spirit manifested in the bestowment of them. And as Mr. Beecher further asserts that "the law of the individual should be the law of nations," it is even so to a very great extent, although it is becoming less so from year to year, and the best practical proofs that we have seen of it recently are the spontaneous contributions in this country and in England for the relief of the suffering French.

It was in the same line of practical Christian thought that Dr. Chapin, in discoursing upon the duty of Christians to bear one another's burdens, appealed to his audience to help the same prostrate people. Humanity, said he, is loaded with burdens. Some of them are born with ourselves and must be borne by us alone. But how often have we not the power to lighten even those? The exhortations of these two divines were practically tested and collections taken up in aid of France.

Equally practical, though more local in its bearing, was the sermon preached by Dr. John Hall yesterday, on the duties and obligations of Christians toward each other and toward the world. How sadly true it is that many a man on the lowest round of the descending ladder of life may turn about and charge his Christian friends and neighbors with his almost helpless and hopeless condition! Were Christians more practical in their lives and more honest in their conversation and upright in their conduct how much more good might be accomplished in the world and among men! If the unruly were warned, the feeble-minded comforted, the weak supported and Christian patience magnanimous, long suffering manifested toward all men, how many men, good and true, might have been saved from perdition! But, as this eloquent divine has so fitly said, church members see their neighbors and their neighbors' children running into vice and immorality, and they philosophically speculate as to when a change may come over them. Had Jehovah thus treated a ruined world where should we be to-day?

Dr. Hepworth was eminently practical also in his comments upon that golden text which so forcibly expresses God's love to mankind in the gift of a Saviour. And, in the words of the speaker, "If we can make ourselves worthy of that revelation, and act according to its spirit, how ennobled will our souls become and how pure and beautiful will our lives be! We can go to Him in our youth and He will make our joys brighter; we can go to Him in middle life and He will make our duties plainer; we can go to Him in age and He will give us a deeper faith, and when we die we will go to Him and to heaven, borne upward by the angels, who sing 'Our Father.'" And the power of prayer received amplification and illustration from the mouth of Rev. Dr. Armitage. Here are five of the leading ministers of this city and vicinity, besides others less prominent, giving their audiences pure and practical Christian precepts which ought not, and which cannot, without incurring deep guilt, pass unheeded by them and by the thousands to whom we repeach their words to-day.

The Former Distresses of France—A Historical Parallel.

Guizot, the historian and statesman, has written that England owes her existing liberties to having been overrun and conquered by the Normans. This assertion, which at first seems to be a paradox, is found to be very fully sustained by the testimony of fact. The Saxons also loved liberty, but at the time when the new invaders appeared the sturdy spirit that once animated them had begun to wane, and it required the stimulus imparted by the arrival of William the Conqueror and his splendid warriors to revive it. Subsequently victor and vanquished alike shared the benefit of a manlier life and healthier institutions.

There are very many who believe that the modern William who now wears the imperial crown of Germany, in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles, is destined indirectly to infuse similarly fresh vigor into the laws and into the blood of France, since, although, for the moment, he sits upon an eminence apexed with bayonets, beneath which is a vast union of States hitherto "jarring and discordant," but now closely pressed together by a common national feeling, it is true, but also by a rigid military system which is as near an approach to a real despotism as our peculiar period will tolerate, the inevitable intercourse of his armies with the people among whom they are temporarily stationed will, in the long run, be a mutual benefit. Others contend that France is so exhausted and prostrated that her present condition is a complete downfall—that she can neither fight any longer nor govern herself in peace without assistance and surveillance. It is not this question that we propose to discuss to-day, since it refers to the future, and, in such cases, one opinion is as good as another, the only difference being against that rude, dogmatic assertion without proof which is but "sounding brass." Our object now is simply to glance back at two or three periods in the history of France, when that great nation seemed to be utterly crushed, and thence to draw some illustration of the marvellous recuperative energies which it has always displayed. In doing this we must consider all things relatively, or we violate both history and common sense. Each age has had its own weapons and its own military systems, and the compact discipline and improved arms of the Germans bear no higher relation to the previously supposed skill, valor and superb equipment of the French than did the dash, agility and numbers of the Paynim hosts who swept over Southern and Eastern Europe more than a thousand years ago to the prowess of the races they assailed. If the Prussians had needle-guns the French had the Chassepots, which "did such wonders at Mentana;" if the former were flushed with Sadowa, on the Gallic banners glistened the inscriptions of Magenta and Solferino; if William, the soldier king, headed the one host, the other had the magic name of a Napoleon at the *tête d'armée*. MacMahon and Bazaine were thought to be a sufficient set-off to Von Moltke and the Crown Prince. One side or the other must win, and when the struggle is over there is no lack of learned reasons to show why. In the meantime things are relative to-day as they were yesterday and will be to-morrow.

It was in 732 that Abderrahman, flushed with the conquests of Africa and Spain, poured over the Pyrenees an almost countless array of Arab warriors, veterans of a dozen campaigns, thoroughly disciplined, perfectly skilled in the use of weapons and inspired with the traditionary romance and valor of the East. The Saracen light cavalry—the uhlans of those days—spread over the whole south of France like swarms of stinging locusts, which slew as well as devoured. Villages and towns were ruthlessly burned, all the strong cities fell, one after the other, and the whole land blazed with conflagration up to the very gates of Tours. Not only France but all Northern Christendom was terror-stricken, and it is no less an authority than Gibbon who writes that the battle of Tours, in which Charles Martel finally arrested this flood of woe, was the event that "rescued our ancestors of Britain and neighbors of Gaul from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran." Such was the tremendous number of the invaders that in the one battle alone, as the monkish chroniclers relate, three hundred and seventy-five thousand Arabs were slain. Yet, previous to this defeat, the whole region of Narbonne, Toulouse and Bordeaux had been seared like a desert, and the river Garonne floated thick with the bodies of the unfortunate people who had dwelt on its banks. At Tours, which the Moslems had at first succeeded in storming, "their fury and cruelty toward the inhabitants were those of raging tigers." Even after the flight of the Saracens back into Spain the south of Gaul was thought to be ruined beyond recuperation; but in less than thirty years, or before the beginning of the period of Charlemagne, it was blooming like a garden and was full of population. Yet there were no railroads, telegraphs nor steam vessels in those days to facilitate and hasten intercourse.

Descending the stream of time until we arrive seven hundred years nearer to the present hour, and in doing so passing by repeated epochs of devastation through war, flood and pestilence, each of which was declared to be the irrevocable ruin of the French, we have now before us the triumphant English invasion in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The apparently irresistible islanders had installed their own monarch with royal pomp at Paris, and the physical prowess, discipline and veteran skill of their soldiery as hopelessly overbore the utmost chivalry of France as did the ability of their leaders. As the old historian, De Serres, referred to by Creasy, shows, the very brute creation seemed to partake the general misery and horror

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

that had fallen upon the land, utterly wasted, as it was, to the Loire, and decimated and cowed by continual disasters. Says the chronicler :—

"In south the estate of France was then most miserable. There appeared nothing but a horrible face, confusion, poverty, desolation, solitarinesse and feare. The lean and bare laborers in the country did terrify even theeves themselves, who had nothing left to them to spoil but the carkasses of these poore, miserable creatures, wandering up and down like ghostes drawne out of their graves. The least farmes and hamlets were fortified by these robbers—English, Bourguignons and French—every one striving to do his worst; all men-of-war were well agreed to spoil the countryman and merchant. Even the cattell, accustomed to the larume bell, the signe of the enemy's approach, would run home of themselves without any guide by this accustomed misery."

The English and Burgundians (traitors) had in fine completely conquered and exhausted France, to whom only one important stronghold remained—at Orleans. All the remaining provinces had submitted; the weak French King was meditating flight, and the fate of Ireland seemed certain to overtake France as the massed iron veterans of Salisbury and the Burgundian Duke moved on to complete their easy conquest southward. The world knows the result. The hard overthrow and expulsion of the invaders were as signal as the triumphs they had previously won and the devastation they had wrought. The appearance of Joan of Arc, in 1429, was but the symbol of reviving France, and, although she ultimately suffered a horrid death, her spirit lived after her, and in twenty years her country was again rising to control in Europe.

Had it been necessary to multiply these illustrations we might have commenced farther back, with the frightful invasion of Attila and his Huns, defeated at last in the battle of Chalons in 451, or we might adduce many allusions in more modern days, from the wars of the Fronde, of Navarre, of the League, down to the series of partially triumphant invasions (always desolations) by the monarchical allies of Eastern Europe immediately preceding and then following the reign of the first Napoleon. But this were needless. Look at Northern France, sacked, pillaged and bombarded in 1792, until the raw recruits of Dumouriez and Kellermann so utterly overthrew the flower of the victory-fated Prussian army, commanded by its warlike king, at Valmy, that even German Goethe, who witnessed the battle, said to his friends that evening:—"From this place and from this day forth commences a new era in the world's history, and you can all say that you were present at its birth."

That era was signalized by the successes and then the suppression of the republic, the consulate and the empire, during which momentous period France bled at every pore, was overrun, ravaged and laid under contribution, in both North and South, at different times, and finally saw her proud capital occupied by her exulting allied foes, her last armies defeated, surrendered or dispersed and her great Emperor pinned to a desolate rock in mid ocean, like another Promotheus who had once aspired to wield the very lightnings of Jove to make her great. The statistics of her practical loss and physical depletion by these wars still appall the calculations of statesmen, and yet within less than thirty years after such apparently final prostration she was again seen almost dictating law to Europe.

We now behold her again cast down, again half occupied by hostile armies, again laid under tax and tithe by the sternest of conquerors, her still further exhaustion to be conjectured only by the measure of her further proposed resistance. Will she again arise from her ashes stronger, grander and more commanding than before? The past is the only respondent to whom the future of a nation of forty millions can turn for a logical reply.

The Joint High Commission and the Business Before It.

We publish to-day a careful summary of the questions for adjustment between the United States and Great Britain to be deliberated upon by the Joint High Commission which is soon to meet at Washington. These questions comprise not only the Alabama claims, but also our relations with the British colonial possessions on our Northern frontier, now known as the "Dominion by the name of Canada," the province of Prince Edward Island, the province of Newfoundland and the province of British Columbia. The latter are classified generally under these heads:—The coast and gulf fisheries of the British North American possessions; the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals thereof; the subject of commercial intercourse, embracing a consideration of the bonding system and the transit trade; the political relations of the provinces and their attitude toward the United States; the claims of Canada for alleged damages and expenses caused by Fenian raids from the United States, and the Northwestern boundary question, affecting the ownership of the island of San Juan. Each of these important questions which claim the attention of the Joint High Commission is briefly reviewed and the history of the case examined. It is, moreover, clearly set forth that the labors of that Commission will largely depend for success upon the manner in which the British government approaches the subject underlying, in reality, the whole matter—namely, the universal feeling among public men in Washington, and which is but a reflex of the popular feeling throughout the United States, that no permanent, cordial and friendly relations between America and England can be established until the British flag shall cease to float as an emblem of power over any portion of this Continent. The ultimate removal of the British flag from the American Continent will be the surest pledge of perpetual peace and friendship between the two great English-speaking nations.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 20.

1870—Steamer Emma burned on the Mississippi river; seventy lives lost.
1809—The Austrian frigate Radetzky blown up while cruising in the Adriatic; 340 of the officers and crew perished.
1864—The rebels defeated the Union forces in the battle of Olustee, Fla.
1856—Ship John Rutledge lost, with nearly all on board, by striking an iceberg.
1554—A military insurrection occurred at Saragossa, Spain.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Herald Special Report from Bordeaux.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Orleanists and Moderate Republicans Appointed.

Jules Favre at the Head of the Cabinet.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW MINISTERS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux dated to-day. Your correspondent telegrams :—

M. THIERS GONE TO VERSAILLES.

M. Thiers, President of the French Government, left Bordeaux to-day for Versailles.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Before departing he announced to the National Assembly that he had appointed the following named gentlemen members of the new Ministry :—

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Louis Joseph Buffet, President of the Council.
Felix Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce.
Louis Joseph Picard, Minister of the Interior.
Adolphe Charles Le Flo, Minister of War.
Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.
Jules Armand Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
M. —— De Larcy, Minister of Public Works.
Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine.

INDIGNATION AT SIMON'S APPOINTMENT.

Great indignation is expressed among the people here at the appointment of M. Jules Simon to the important position of Minister of Public Instruction. This is in consequence of his notorious infidelity in religious matters.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The Minister of Finance was not named, though it is understood that he has been appointed, and his name will be made public as soon as he arrives in Bordeaux.

THIERS AS SPECIAL MINISTER.

Mr. Thiers will undertake the duties of no special ministry, that he may the better apply himself to the superintendence of affairs in general.

A ROW.

A row about the troops guarding the chamber in which the National Assembly holds its session has been incited by Rochefort and other radicals, who are left out in the cold. An uneasy feeling prevails among the roughs, but the presence of troops tends to preserve order.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The people of Bordeaux are generally opposed to any peace which includes a cession of territory; but it is said that a majority of the Ministry and of the Assembly are resolved to make peace upon the best attainable terms.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Below we give sketches of the new French Ministry:—

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs has been so conspicuous in European affairs during the past four months that his previous public career is now known to all our readers. His full name is Gabriel Claude Jules Favre. Born at Lyons on the 31st of March, 1809, he received a fine education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was at Paris when the revolution of 1830 broke out, and the active part he took in it brought him prominently before the French people. At this time, in a letter published in the *National*, he advocated the abolition of the monarchy and the re-establishment of a republic. This was not to be, however, and after Louis Philippe ascended the throne he entered actively into the practice of his profession, gaining considerable reputation by the independence he displayed and by his eloquence. In 1831 he defended the workmen charged with forming an illegal association. M. Favre was then in Lyons. The trial was the signal for a sanguinary outbreak, during which the young lawyer narrowly escaped death from a volley of musketry directed against him. In 1834 he defended the persons implicated in the attempted revolution of that year, beginning his speech by the bold declaration, "I am a republican," and creating a great sensation by the fearlessness with which he assailed the government. By the time the revolution of 1848 broke out Jules Favre was one of the leading champions of French republicanism, and was immensely popular with the Parisians. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from the Department of the Loire, and was appointed Secretary General of the Minister of the Interior, and subsequently held the position of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. While holding this latter office he voted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière for their complicity in the attempted revolution of June, 1848; but he refused to vote for the resolution of thanks to General Cavaignac, and was a strenuous opponent of the expedition to Rome.

From the entrance of Louis Napoleon in the politics of France Jules Favre was his opponent. After the election of Napoleon to the Presidency and the flight of Ledru Rollin he became the leader of the Montagne, and was bitter and unrelenting in his hostility to the new government. The *coup d'état* of 1851 only increased this animosity, and at first he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution, although he had been elected to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhone. At a later date, however, when chosen to the Corps Législatif he swore allegiance to the Emperor, but never lost an opportunity to oppose him. Indeed, his hostility to Napoleon was always intense. Not a single measure introduced by the government ever met his support. The Crimean war, the war with Austria, the invasion of Mexico and the occupation of Rome by the French were alike denounced by him. Some of his best speeches were made in advocacy of the freedom of the press and against the law of "deportation." In 1858 he defended the assassin Orsini, and again created a sensation by the almost reckless courage he displayed in assailing the government.

With his more recent career the reader is well acquainted. The bloodless revolution of last September elevated him to the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs under the provisional government. His subsequent abortive efforts to make a treaty of peace with Germany are also well known. He remained in Paris, taking part in the general defence of the capital, until the surrender of Paris, the terms of which he negotiated with Count Bismarck, as also the terms of the Armistice Convention. At the recent elections he was chosen a member of the National Assembly by the elections of several departments.

Louis Joseph Buffet, President of the Council.

This statesman was born at Mirecourt, in the Vosges, in 1818. At the time of the revolution of February, 1848, he was a lawyer of prominence, and was elected member of the Constituent Assembly from the Department of Vosges. He voted ordinarily with the supporters of the expelled dynasty, and strongly opposed the projects of the socialists. After the election of December 10 he supported the government of Louis Napoleon, who appointed him Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. But while voting with the party of order he refused to give complete assent to the politics of the Elysée, and consequently left the Ministry with M. Odilon Barrott, on the 31st of October, 1849. Re-elected to the Assembly he figured conspicuously in the legislation of 1850. He was one of the Commission charged with M. Baroche to prepare the bill of Electoral Reform. In April, 1851, he returned to power with M. Faucher, and faithfully represented the ideas of the majority. On the 14th of October of the same year he resigned, and two weeks later was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. After the *coup d'état* he was deprived of his public offices, but in 1864 was elected Deputy to the Corps Législatif. In January, 1870, he consented to serve in the Cabinet of Napoleon as Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in the month of April following. Since then he has not been in office.

Felix Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce.

M. Lambrecht was born on the 4th of April, 1819. He first became prominent in French politics in 1863, at which time he was elected to the Corps Législatif for the Fifth Circonscription of the Department of the Nord. He voted generally with the *Tiers-parti*, and supported the Bonaparte dynasty in its efforts to establish constitutional government.

General Adolphe Charles Le Flo, Minister of War.

This Minister was born at Tesneren in 1804, and was educated at the military school of St. Cyr. He served with distinction in Africa, and his conduct during the siege of Constantine was particularly brilliant. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he retained the rank of general. Elected to the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Finistère, he gave in his adhesion to the republic, and was for some time on a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. On his return he ranged himself with the Right in support of the policy of Napoleon, and after his re-election voted with the majority, hostile to the republic. As soon as the designs of Napoleon became apparent he went into opposition and voted against the projects of the executive power. On the morning of the *coup d'état* he was arrested and expelled from France. He retired to Belgium, where he remained until permitted to return. After the overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty, last year, he was employed by the provisional government as Minister of War in Paris.

Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Simon was born at Lorient in 1814, studied at the college of his native city, and at that of Vannes, and at an early age displayed a predilection for philosophy. A disciple of Cousin, he soon distinguished himself by his philosophical works, which, it must be stated here, are bold in the expression of sentiments hostile to all religions. Entering into politics on the side of the moderate opposition, he became a candidate for the Department of Cotes du Nord, but was defeated by the influence of the clergy. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected for the same department, and in the Assembly voted generally with the moderate republicans. He held under the republic several subordinate offices, opposed the *coup d'état*, and on its accomplishment retired temporarily into private life. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif for the Department Loire Inférieure, and represented that department until the downfall of Napoleon, acting invariably with the republican opposition. After the revolution of last year he became a member of the Provisional government. The philosophical and other works of M. Simon are quite numerous, and have won for him an extensive reputation.

Louis Joseph Picard, Minister of the Interior.

M. Picard was born at Paris in 1821, received a brilliant education, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, under the auspices of M. Lionville, whose son-in-law he became. He commenced practice at the Paris bar, and soon won distinction. In June, 1853, he was elected to the Corps Législatif for the Department of the Seine, and was conspicuous in the debates of the Corps. In the session of 1860 he was one of "The Five" who remained in opposition to Napoleon, and attracted much attention by the keen satire which pervaded his speeches. He was a member of the Corps when the revolution took place last year, and became one of the members of the Provisional Government

Jules Armand Dufaure, Minister of Justice.

This Minister was born at Saujon in 1798, and is a lawyer by profession. He engaged in politics in 1834, as a supporter of the Orleans dynasty, and in 1836 was appointed Counsellor of State, which position he resigned a few months later and went into opposition. Subsequently he became Minister of Public Works. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, giving his adhesion to the republic, and voted for the banishment of the Orleans family. He opposed all the measures of the socialists, and supported all laws and measures tending to re-establish order. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis Napoleon, but soon after resigned. He went into opposition when the designs of the President became known, and retired to private life. When his election to the French Academy was announced to Napoleon the Emperor declared that the choice of the Assembly met his hearty approval, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters. In 1862, during the prosecution of Count De Montalambert, he defended the publisher of the Count's pamphlet, displaying great skill and eloquence.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Conclusion of a Treaty Regarded Certain.

Prussia Disposed to Modify Her Terms.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles sends me the following despatch, dated to-day. He says:—

PEACE CERTAIN.

Not the slightest doubt is entertained in high quarters since Jules Favre's return regarding the final conclusion of a treaty of peace. M. Favre expresses the opinion that the National Assembly can be relied upon to make terms.

PRUSSIA DISPOSED TO MODERATION.

There is an evident disposition on the part of Prussia to yield much, except in the matter of the cession of territory, but even this may undergo some slight modifications.

PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Preparations for the Triumphal Entry.

The Police Searching for Guns and Grenades.

PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION OF ST. GERMAIN.

Napoleon Lampooned on the Stage.

War Contributions to be Deducted from the Indemnity.

Paris Resuming Her Gayety and Frivolity.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated to-day. He says:—

SEARCHING FOR ARMS AND GRENADES.

Police agents of this city are searching for arms and grenades in the disturbed districts. The authorities do not anticipate any organized attempt to prevent the entry of the Prussians into Paris. Fears, however, are entertained that the turbulent people of the Belleville and Lavillette quarters will make demonstrations hostile to the Emperor of Germany and Count Bismarck, against whom their exasperation is intense. The police have already seized a number of grenades, but large numbers additional, which are known to have been constructed, have not yet been discovered.

HOPELESS BELIEF.

Some persons here believe that the Prussians will abandon their purpose of making a triumphant entry into the city, but those best informed, and particularly the authorities, are certain that, according to the programme already announced, they will march through.

A PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION.

The old legitimist families of St. Germain constantly wear mourning. They declare that all the houses of Paris should be kept closed, and no inhabitant be seen on the streets while the Prussians are there. After they leave, all the pavement, they say, walked over by their enemy should be removed, and nothing left that has been polluted by the hostile tread.

LAMPOONING NAPOLEON.

Last night (February 18) I visited the Café concert in the Quartier Latin, now known as the Café Beuglant. The principal attraction on the stage, with a striking resemblance to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, in all that he said in his song, laughter, manners, gesticulations, twirling of his mustache and his salute he imitated to the life the ex-Emperor. Between some verses, not at all complimentary to the prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe, the actor made sixteen gallops around the stage with a long sword dangling between his legs, to the intense delight of the audience, which indulged in uproarious shouts of "*Badinguet, Badinguet!*" The excitement was so intense that the Prefect of Police stopped the performance.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS AND THE INDEMNITY.

Count Bismarck has replied to an application from the communes for information on the subject that all sums exacted as war contributions up to the conclusion of a treaty of peace will be deducted from the general war indemnity.

ALSATIANS AND LORRAINES PROTESTING.

The natives of Alsace and Lorraine, now in Paris, have held a meeting and declared it to be the desire of the people of their provinces to remain French. They also protested against the proposed cession as an infamy.

PARIS RESUMING HER GAYETY AND FRIVOLITY.

Paris is resuming her natural appearance. In a few days we shall have gas. The river boats have commenced running, and traffic on the streets is renewed. Some carts are seen, but scarcely any cabs and carriages. The people are resuming, with almost painful frivolity, their wonted careless gayety. Already preparations are making for reopening the dissolute gardens in the capital. At the present writing the cafés are already thronged with loose characters of both sexes, who seem indifferent to the disgrace Paris has undergone and is now undergoing.

The Triumphal Entry—Preparing for It—Historical Events—General Items—Rochefort's Falsehoods.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris, dated to-day. Your correspondent writes:—

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

A strong force of Mobiles are engaged removing the barricades and defences of the Avenue Impératrice, which work is doing by order of the Commissioners of Barricades, who are to put the avenue in order for the entry of the Prussians. The enemy has appointed that the Prefect of St. Denis shall exact a contribution of St. 800,000 francs. To prevent a chance of collision on the entry of the Prussians, many battalions of the National Guard are required to deliver up the cartridges in their possession. A report was circulated to-day that there would be no triumphal entry into Paris.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

M. Grévy, the President of the Assembly, is the author of the celebrated amendment introduced into the Assembly in 1848, which, if adopted, would have prevented the election of Napoleon, and Benoist Dury, the Vice President, is the same person who presided over the Deputies who met in the town hall of the Sixth Arrondissement, and who advocated a forcible resistance to the *coup d'état*.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Mayor of Chantilly has been imprisoned in consequence of the non-payment of 15,000 francs.

Trochu gave a farewell dinner to some friends yesterday, and leaves for Bordeaux to-day.

The weather is the finest since the siege, and the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées are crowded to-day.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

Rochefort's paper contains a violent letter from Bordeaux, charging all manner of outrages and violence by the Prussians on the line of the railways. These statements are contradicted by the experience of all except the author, and it is believed that they are made for the purpose of creating mischief.

New Elections to be Held in Paris—The French White House—Increasing Feeling in Favor of the Republic—The war Contributions—After the Restoration of Peace the Army to be Reorganized.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that the official declaration of the result of the elections for the Assembly was made on Friday before the Hotel de Ville, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The names of Thiers, Favre, Vinoy, Cochin, Picard and Simon were badly received; that of General Uhrich was cheered.

NEW ELECTIONS

will be held in Paris on the 1st and 5th of March. The conservatives are preparing a carefully selected list of candidates.

THE REPUBLIC FEELING.

The mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement made a speech, expressing the hope that there was a mutual understanding among the deputies elected to the assembly that France should remain a republic. This was received with cries of "Long live the republic!" "Down with the Orleans."

GAMBETTA FROM STRASBOURG.

It is announced that Gambetta has been elected to represent Strasbourg in the Assembly.

THE FRENCH WHITE HOUSE.

The Palais Royal has been designated as the future residence of President Thiers, and workmen are busily engaged putting it in order for his reception.

PARIS SATISFIED.

The appointment of M. Thiers as Chief Executive of the nation is well received in Paris, and the journals generally approve of the election of M. Grevy to the presidency of the Assembly. Rochefort's and Pyat's journals alone find fault with these appointments.

GENERAL TROCHU

will go to Bordeaux to resign his executive functions and take his seat in the Assembly.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Letters have been received from several deputies now at Bordeaux declaring that they desire peace, but, if the conditions are exorbitant, they will do their duty. *La France* has reason to believe that Bismarck has communicated to Favre the German terms of peace, and that Favre has laid them before his colleagues. The French newspapers everywhere repel the idea of making any cession of territory. *La Liberté* says durable peace on such a condition is impossible. *La Patrie* thinks the prospects of peace are improving. It is said that the armistice will be prolonged to the 1st of March.

ON THE RESTORATION OF PEACE

a bill will be presented in the Assembly organizing a provisional army, disbanding the present armies and proposing a commission to inquire into and report the best plan for a definitive reorganization of the entire military establishment.

Le Peuple Français says the pretensions put forward by the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have created estrangement between them and the Count de Paris, the sole rightful claimant of the throne of France, and this may lead to a rupture unless powerful influences are exerted to prevent it.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total war contributions required by the Germans from the city of Paris has been advanced by the Bank of France.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Constitutionnel* says commercial affairs are recovering from the effect of the enforced seclusion of the city, and within the last few days trade has been very active.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The government has approved a credit of three million francs for public works.

NEWS FROM DIEPPE.

Advices from Dieppe February 18 says that it is reported that at an interview on Wednesday last Bismarck admitted to Favre that it was only allowable to exact during the armistice contributions levied prior to the 28th of January. Dieppe, therefore, hopes that the amounts exacted from her may be refunded.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Coming Grand Review on the Champ de Mars.

Preparations Made to Evacuate France.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR IMPROVING.

Present Strength of the French Armies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

From the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles I have received the following despatch:—

A GRAND REVIEW.

After the triumphant entry of the Emperor of Germany into Paris he will review five corps of the German army on the Champ de Mars.

PREPARATIONS TO EVACUATE FRANCE.

Preparations have been made to evacuate France with all possible promptitude, as soon as practicable, after the French have given sufficient guarantees for the payment of the indemnity, which has been fixed at one hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling ($750,000,000).

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The health of the Emperor of Germany is better. He drove out to-day.

A PETITION FROM ROUEN.

The Archbishop of Rouen has arrived here with a petition to Count Bismarck for a reduction of the war contribution on Rouen.

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Information received here gives the following as the strength of the French forces now in the field:—

The Army of the Loire, commanded by General Chanzy, at 120,000 men, well equipped and armed; the Army of the South at 135,000 men; the army of the North, under General Faidherbe, 70,000 men; the troops at Cherbourg and Havre at 40,000 men, in bad condition.

PRUSSIANS IN SWITZERLAND.

Two hundred Prussian infantry recently crossed the Swiss frontier in pursuit of the French military chest. They were encountered by the forces of the Swiss government and commanded to lay down their arms. Fifty complied with the order, but the rest refused and succeeded in making their escape.

PRINCE ALBRECHT CONVALESCENT.

Prince Albrecht, commanding the German cavalry, who has been quite ill, is convalescent.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Herald Special Report from London.

Important Despatches from Madrid for Washington.

King Amadeus to Settle the American Claims on Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD specially by cable telegram that Mr. A. A. Adee, Secretary of Legation to the United States Embassy in Madrid, who arrived in this city a few days since from the Spanish capital, took his departure from England yesterday (Saturday), the 18th inst., on board the Cunard mail steamer bound to New York.

Mr. Adee will proceed from New York direct to Washington.

He goes as bearer of special despatches addressed by Major General Sickles, United States Minister at the court of King Amadeus, to President Grant.

It is understood that the state papers which he carries contain official information of the entire and satisfactory settlement by the Spanish government of all American claims against the kingdom arising from circumstances connected with the insurrectionary war in Cuba, as also of all international controversies now existing between the Spaniards and the American people relating directly thereto or which may have arisen inferentially from the same cause.

I am informed that the question of the purchase of the island of Cuba by the United States is not mooted in the documents to which I refer; but I am, at the same time, assured that Spain is better disposed at the present moment to treat with the Executive in Washington on that subject considerately and with patience than at any time heretofore.

Tiffany & Co., Union square.
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
New patterns of our own make at close prices.

A.—A.—A.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
invite attention to their large stock of
WALTHAM WATCHES,
and the low prices at which they are selling them.
These watches greatly exceed any others made in this country in finish, variety and in fine timekeeping qualities, and are far cheaper, quality and price fully considered.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS, C. O. D.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Zoelnion Cures Blood Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula, Cancer, &c., after all other remedies have failed. Wholesale
JOHN ROGERS, 242 Pearl street, New York.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—George C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Questions for Adjustment Between America and England.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The United States and the British North American Possessions—Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence—Canadian Claims for Fenian Raids.

Political and Commercial Relations With Canada.

The Northwestern Boundary and the Island of San Juan.

RESUME OF ALL THE SUBJECTS.

Removal of the British Flag from the American Continent.

Perpetual Peace and Friendship Between the English-Speaking Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1871.

The approaching meeting at Washington of the Joint High Commission to endeavor to agree upon a convention determining the principles which shall govern the adjustment of the various questions between the United States and Great Britain is an era in the history of the country, and has naturally enlisted the attention of the public, both in America and in Europe. To the United States it is an acknowledgment on the part of England that it is no longer safe to permit an estrangement between us and herself, if the differences can be honorably removed; and it is also a matter of gratulation that the dignified and firm attitude we have assumed towards England has compelled that haughty Power to make the first overtures for a settlement. To England the Commission is even more significant. With a clouded horizon in Europe, a happy result of the labors of the Commissioners means the friendship to her of the only English speaking nation in the world besides herself; a people who have been turned against her by her selfish and cruel policy towards us in our hour of need, and who have felt and still feel that it is no fault of Britain that we are not to-day an humbled and broken people.

Public opinion is divided as to the probable results of this High Commission. Some regard it as the harbinger of an era of good feeling and harmony. They believe that the convention, which will be the result of deliberations so auspiciously commenced, will concede to us all our just demands, and that to Americans, Great Britain shall no longer be a synonym of aggravated wrongs and ill-concerted hatred. On the other hand, there are those whose feelings partake of no such roseate hues. They believe that England has connived at all the bluster about the fisheries merely as so much capital to trade upon in the general settlement with us; and that frightened at the imminence of the danger of a collision between our fishermen and the armed cruisers arresting them, the British government has hastily asked for a joint commission to patch up that matter, and beat a graceful retreat; but that so far as our general claims against England for depredations committed by the Alabama and kindred English pirates are concerned, there is no more intention of adjusting those claims now to our satisfaction than there was a year ago. General Butler's belligerent utterances, and the knowledge that one Gloucester fisherman, killed by a British cruiser, would inflame the American mind, which would sweep like a cyclone, rending to tatters in an instant all consideration but to avenge the blood thus spilled, they believe have had more to do with the gushing overtures with which Sir Edward Thornton has overwhelmed Mr. Fish, than any considerations of justice or sense of wrong to be repaired. It is seen that in England they consider the fishery question to be the important matter. The vision of the possible American fisherman, carried back to his Gloucester home, done to death by some over-zealous Canadian cruiser, has penetrated the Foreign Office and harrowed up their soul, causing their

> Knotted and combined locks to part
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

The apprehension of the British Ministry crop out in the Queen's speech, where her Majesty is made to say that the adjustment of the fisheries question calls for particular attention lest the possible indiscretions of individuals should impair our neighborly understanding. Those who are disposed to view the matter in an unfavorable light allege that it was no part of England's programme to do anything further than to avoid General Butler's dead constituent. If well authenticated rumor is correct, Sir Edward Thornton has gone so far as to repeatedly assure Mr. Fish that, *coute qui coute*, Canada would be directed to restore the license system to our fishermen in time for the approaching season. The doubters point to the fact that the Alabama question was dragged in by our government, and they believe that the London *Times* speaks with some knowledge when it growls forth a prophecy that no very great results will blossom out of that part of the Commission's labors.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It would be superfluous to allude at length to the question of the Alabama claims. For nearly ten years it has been discussed in every imaginable way.

The manner in which the question will be presented to the High Commission is shadowed forth in the instructions which Mr. Motley took with him to England. The President believes the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty to have been "in the interest of peace and in the direction of a more perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries," and he has declared he hoped when the question should again be considered it will be broad in its scope and thorough in its conclusions. He desires that the treaty when made shall define clearly the respective rights and duties as neutrals, in case the other government becomes unfortunately engaged in war with a third Power, because he holds that "the absence of some agreement or definition on this subject was among the causes leading to the rejection of the recent convention, under which, had it been adopted by the two countries, none of the grave questions which have arisen would have been passed upon by a tribunal whose decision either party, much less other nations, would regard as authority, so as to prevent repetition or retaliation." He desired that the two great leading maritime nations of the world should establish such rules as would be considered as binding by the civilized world. These principles lie beyond and are of far greater importance than the mere question of details as to our losses; for they seek to avert, in the future, a recurrence of wrongs and a revival of injustice because of the absence of defined public law.

With regard to the particular mode of adjusting the question the President desired that the ground should be taken that "the cause of grievance against Great Britain was not so much upon the issuance of her recognition of the insurgents' state of war as upon her conduct under and subsequent to such recognition." This is undoubtedly the clearest way of getting at the real issue—the absolute acts of injury inflicted upon our commerce and citizens—and will save much discussion as to whether the mere recognition in itself considered, participated in as it was by nearly every other European Power, is a really important consideration, unless such recognition was followed by subsequent unfriendly, injurious and hostile acts. The question is thus narrowed down to an investigation of the absolute wrongful and overt acts, which, specifically presented, will be susceptible of specific treatment, and, after that part of the subject is adjusted, then the declaration of such rules and requirements governing neutrals and defining their rights as will form a guarantee of security in the future and a valuable addition to that somewhat nebulous system known as "the law of nations." That such an adjustment can be had with perfect honor to the one side and full satisfaction to the other can scarcely be doubted if each party approaches the work in a fair and friendly spirit.

The other questions between the United States and Great Britain affect our relations with the British colonial possessions on our northern frontier, now known as the "Dominion by the name of Canada," the Province of Prince Edward Island, the Province of Newfoundland and the Province of British Columbia, and may be generally classified under these heads:—

The coast and gulf fisheries of the British North American possessions.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals thereof.

The subject of commercial intercourse, embracing a consideration of the bonding system and the transit trade.

The political relations of the provinces and their attitude toward the United States.

The claims of Canada for alleged damages and expenses caused by Fenian raids from the United States.

The northwestern boundary question, affecting the ownership of the Island of San Juan.

The Alabama claims question.

To properly understand these questions it is advisable that each should be at least briefly reviewed, and the history of the case examined. The public will thus be enabled to ascertain, with some degree of exactitude, the gravity of the subjects which will occupy the attention of the Joint High Commission.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The question of the fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America has been a fruitful subject of disagreement between the United States and Great Britain ever since the peace of 1783, with the exception of the period covered by the convention of 1854—the Reciprocity Treaty, so called—and the continuance of the system of licensing American fishing vessels, adopted by Canada after the abrogation of that convention, but repealed by the Dominion on the 12th of May, 1870. The "loyalists" or "tories" of Nova Scotia—those adherents of British rule who, opposing our revolution, found refuge in that province—gave vent to their feelings by violently insisting that no stipulations or agreements whatever should be entered into by which American fishermen should have any privileges on their coasts, and the fishery difficulties, which became chronic, until 1854, were mainly due to the active hostility and pressure of that province and of New Brunswick. In 1836 the inhabitants of Plymouth and Barnstable, in Massachusetts, engaged in fishing, memorialized Congress, complaining of grievances almost identical with those complained of in 1852. They alleged that they were fired upon and brought to by British cruisers; that they were compelled to pay light money if they passed through the Strait of Canso; that their men were imprisoned, and that if they anchored in the colonial harbors they were compelled to pay anchorage money. On the other hand complaints were made by the colonists to the British government of the "aggressions" of our fishermen. The war of 1812, it was held, put an end to the treaty of 1783 and the stipulations regarding our rights of fishing in British America. The colonists determined to exclude our fishermen from the colonial fishing grounds on the return of peace. It is not necessary to enter at any length into the discussions at this period. The result, however, was the negotiation of the Treaty of London of the 20th October, 1818, and under the provisions of which treaty England claims we possess the only rights we have in the fishing grounds of the coasts of the provinces of British North America. Under the operations of this treaty and the legislative acts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the difficulties existing previous to its negotiation, so far from being abated, gathered greater intensity and importance, and in the interval up to 1854 formed the subject of frequent complaint and almost incessant negotiation and correspondence. In 1841 Mr. Stevenson, our Minister near the Court of St. James, was directed to bring these complaints to the attention of the British government. In the course of his letter to Lord Palmerston Mr. Stevenson lays down the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, and instances the recent seizure of American vessels for supposed violations, and recites the evils of the "headland to headland" measurement of the fishing limits of three marine miles from the shore and the refusal to shelter American vessels in their ports. The seizure without due notice and the navigation of the Straits of Canso, which was forbidden to our ships, were also censured:—

> The undersigned has accordingly been instructed to bring the whole subject under the consideration of her Majesty's government, to remonstrate against the illegal and vexatious proceedings of the authorities of Nova Scotia against the citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries, and request that measures may be forthwith adopted by her Majesty's government to remedy the evils arising out of the misconstruction on the part of its provincial authorities of their conventional obligations and prevent the possibility of the recurrence of similar acts.

The law of Nova Scotia, against which this letter is directed, has been substantially re-enacted by the Dominion of Canada, although, as will be seen hereafter, the present law of Canada is even more objectionable than the Nova Scotia statute, unjust as that was shown to be.

Lord Palmerston submitted Mr. Stevenson's letter to Lord Falkland, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in order "to make immediate inquiries into the allegations contained in it." Lord Falkland, in reply, sent certain questions which had been passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, based upon Mr. Stevenson's letter, and requesting that they might be submitted to the law officers of the crown. These questions were, in fact, a recital of the Nova Scotia statutes as presented by Mr. Stevenson. On the 30th of August following, these questions having in the meantime been submitted to the crown law officers by Lord Palmerston, the eminent gentlemen rendered an "opinion," fully endorsing the pretensions of the Nova Scotians as against our citizens. These "law officers of the crown"—J. Dodson and Thomas Wilde, the one the Queen's Advocate and the other her Majesty's Attorney General—appear to have supposed they must make out a case for their side, *per fas et nefas*. They accordingly stated, in categorically answering the questions propounded, "that the treaty of 1783 was annulled by the war of 1812," and "that the rights of fishery of the citizens of the United States must now be considered as defined by the convention of 1818;" and they then go on to declare:—

> Except within certain defined limits, to which the query put to us does not apply, we are of opinion that by the terms of the treaty American citizens are excluded from the right of fishing within three miles of the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the sea or coast or of the entrance of the bays, and not from the interior of such bays or inlets of the coast, and consequently that no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term headland is used in the treaty (i. e., of 1818) to express the part of the land we have before mentioned.

The value of this high legal "opinion" may be judged by the fact that the term "headland" so conspicuously quoted by the crown lawyers nowhere occurs in the treaty in question, and is simply an interpolation of these functionaries, learned in the law. It seems scarcely creditable that any respectable counsel could have been induced to lend themselves to such singular work as to interject words into a treaty, and then gravely proceed to base an "opinion" upon such a simulated state of facts. Yet there is the record, and upon it rests the extraordinary pretension known as the "headland" interpretation. These officers also, of course, declared that the Bay of Fundy was a bay within the meaning of the treaty, and as such American fishermen were excluded from fishing within three miles of its mouth. Strong as were Lord Palmerston's feelings of antagonism to the United States, he appears to have hesitated at giving publicity to this "opinion," and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia did not receive it for fifteen months after its date. The result in Nova Scotia was the enforcement of still more offensive measures towards our fishermen.

A vessel—the Washington—having been seized for fishing in the Bay of Fundy, formed the subject of a complaint addressed by Mr. Everett, who had succeeded Mr. Stevenson as American Minister, to Lord Aberdeen, on the 16th of August, 1843. Lord Aberdeen justified this seizure on the ground that the Bay of Fundy was a bay within the meaning of the treaty of 1818, and that American fishermen were by that convention prohibited from fishing within three marine miles of any bay of Nova Scotia, &c. To this Mr. Everett replied at length, and as the general questions as to our rights under the treaty are as much disputed now as they were then, the republication of some of Mr. Everett's able arguments will place the matter in dispute clearly before the public. Mr. Everett wrote:—

> With respect to the main question—the right of American vessels to fish within the acknowledged limits of the Bay of Fundy—it is necessary, for a clear understanding of the case, to go back to the Treaty of 1783. By this treaty it was provided that the citizens of the United States should be allowed "to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island), and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground."
>
> These privileges and conditions were in reference to a country of which a considerable portion was then unsettled, likely to be attended with differences of opinion as to what should in the progress of time be accounted a settlement from which American fishermen might be excluded. These differences, in fact, arose, and by the year 1818 the state of things was so far changed that his Majesty's government thought it necessary, in negotiating the convention of that year, entirely to except the province of Nova Scotia from the number of the places which might be frequented by Americans as being in part unsettled, and to provide that the fishermen of the United States should not pursue their occupation within three miles of the shores, bays, creeks and harbors of that and other parts of his Majesty's possessions similarly situated. The privilege reserved to American fishermen by the Treaty of 1783, of taking fish in all the waters and drying them on all the unsettled portions of the coast of these possessions, was accordingly by the Convention of 1818 restricted as follows:—"The United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of sheltering and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

Mr. Everett goes on to combat the arbitrary British-Canadian interpretation of this clause on geographical and rational grounds, and concludes thus:—

> Lastly—and this consideration seems to put the matter beyond doubt—the construction set up by her Majesty's colonial authorities would altogether nullify another, and that the most important stipulation of the treaty, about which there is no controversy, viz., the privilege reserved to American fishing vessels of taking shelter and repairing damages in the bays within which they are forbidden to fish. There is, of course, no shelter nor means of repairing damages for a vessel entering the Bay of Fundy, in itself considered. It is necessary before relief or succor of any kind can be had to traverse that broad arm of the sea and reach the bays and harbors, properly so called, which indent the coast, and which are, no doubt, the bays and harbors referred to in the Convention of 1818. The privilege of entering the latter in extremity of weather, reserved by the treaty, is of the utmost importance. It enables the fisherman, whose equipage is always very slender (that of the Washington was four men, all told), to pursue his laborious occupation with comparative safety, in the assurance that in one of the sudden and dangerous changes of weather, so frequent and so terrible on this iron-bound coast, he can take shelter in a neighboring and friendly port. To forbid him to approach within thirty miles of that port, except for shelter in extremity of weather, is to forbid him to resort there for that purpose. It is keeping him at such a distance at sea as wholly to destroy the value of the privilege expressly reserved.
>
> In fact it would follow, if the construction contended for by the British colonial authorities were sustained, that two entirely different limitations would exist in reference to the right of shelter reserved to American vessels on the shores of her Majesty's colonial possessions. They would be allowed to fish within three miles of the place of shelter along the greater part of the coast, while in reference to the entire extent of shore within the Bay of Fundy they would be wholly prohibited from fishing along the coast, and would be kept at a distance of twenty or thirty miles from any place of refuge in case of extremity.
>
> The undersigned flatters himself that these considerations will go far to satisfy Lord Aberdeen of the correctness of the American understanding of the words "Bay of Fundy," arguing on the terms of the treaties of 1783 and 1818.

Lord Aberdeen replied, conceding, as an act of friendship and good feeling, the privilege of fishing in the Bay of Fundy, but still claiming the right to exclude American fishermen under the Treaty of 1818. The American government, in accepting the concession regarding the Bay of Fundy, formally protested against the assumption set up by Lord Aberdeen, and again reiterated the doctrine that the three mile line must follow the curvature of the coast, except in the case of ordinary bays, less than ten miles wide, and altogether dissenting from the "headland" doctrine of the British government.

Thus matters went on until 1853, when the assumptions of the colonists abated upon the negotiation of the Reciprocity treaty, which gave them the freedom of our markets for their products; they giving our fishermen the freedom of the fisheries without let or hindrance.

The termination of the treaty, and, as they allege, their disappointment at not effecting a renewal of that convention, induced the Canadian authorities, last April, to pass a law doing away with the license system, which had been instituted in 1866, and reviving in a more objectionable form than ever their laws against American fishermen. Much as we had to complain of in former years as to the unjust and oppressive conduct of Nova Scotia to our fishermen, it was left for the Dominion of Canada to surpass all former acts of unfriendliness. Always hitherto, in the most exciting phases of the fishery question, the provincial laws provided for giving our fishermen notice that they were within the waters prescribed by the Treaty of 1818 before seizing them. Three notices, or warnings, were given, and the seizure only took place after these warnings. Upon a mere pretence that warnings were unnecessary, and that the treaty did not absolutely require them, the present Dominion government have enacted and enforced a law, seizing our fishermen without previous notice or warning and ruthlessly dragging them into port and thrusting them into prison. In this, as in other matters, the authorities of the Dominion justify themselves by declaring that they have not acted illegally. Good feeling, ordinary comity, a decent regard for even a semblance of international courtesy, all have given place to an extreme and hostile clamor for such indecent and harsh treatment of our fishermen as they think they can indulge in, because it is not "nominated in the bond" that notice shall be given, or that feelings of humanity are to be observed in enforcing their alleged rights. And to make the brutality of the conduct pursued towards our fishermen still more undeniable, their own courts have already declared that some of the seizures were not warranted by the circumstances of the case, by the stipulations of the treaty or even by a forced construction of the Dominion law itself.

The President, in his message to Congress at the opening of the session, characterized the conduct of Canada in the course pursued towards our fishermen as being unfriendly, and that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to political effect upon this government. To the Joint High Commission is entrusted the task of endeavoring to reconcile the differences which have existed since the formation of the government as to the rights of American fishermen on the one hand, and the pretensions of the colonists on the other. It is by no means an easy task. After seventy years' controversy the differences were adjusted in 1854 by a convention which waived all the points in dispute. The matter blazes forth again in all its prestine vigor; and considering the position we now hold as a Power in the world, the strength we have developed—and nations, like individuals, are somewhat swayed by a bountiful display of brawn and muscle—it will be well for the youthful Dominion not to press us to the wall.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

An adjustment of the question of the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence is also one of the matters referred to the High Commission. The question will probably be presented in its twofold aspect. First, as to the right of the United States to use that river as the only natural outlet to the great lakes. And, secondly, the commercial importance of that route to the United State.

Upon the first branch of the subject it is very likely a vast amount of erudition will be brought to bear. The Canadians have already disposed of this part of the case very cavalierly. In the *brochure*, printed at Ottawa, Canada, and believed to have been written by a member of the Dominion Cabinet—if the whole "Privy Council" were not employed in the incubation—which professes to review the President's message very much to the satisfaction evidently of the reviewers, the question of the right of the United States to the St. Lawrence is conceded. But, say the wily "Privy Councillors," how are you going to use the river, when the canals, without which the navigation is impossible, belong to Canada? The question is, however, a much deeper one than the pamphleteers suppose, if they give up the natural claim to the use of the river as the outlet to the lakes. It becomes a matter, then, for grave inquiry, whether, if the United States have the right to use the river, they have not also the right to use, upon the same terms as the people of Canada, the only means by which that navigation is possible—namely, the canals. That Canada constructed those canals is undoubted; but being constructed, it becomes a question of a very important character, whether the United States can be rightfully excluded from their use upon the same terms identically, as to regulations and charges, as the Canadians themselves. Otherwise we are debarred from the exercise of the right which belongs to us of having free ingress and egress to the lakes, the second largest of which is exclusively in the territory of the United States, while half of each of the others belongs to us. From the physical nature of the difficulties in the navigation of the St. Lawrence it is impossible that any amount of expenditures could succeed in making the river navigable for ingress to the lakes from the sea in the channel of the river itself. The rapids can only be overcome by canals on the banks of the river. If the United States cannot of right use the canals already constructed, because they are cut through the soil of Canada, we have equally no right to build canals ourselves through Canadian soil. Hence the question arises, if we have the right to use the St. Lawrence as the natural outlet to our inland seas have we not the right to do so in the only way possible by using the canals?

But this question of the St. Lawrence, as an outlet for the products of the West, and a competitive route for cheapening transportation, has been greatly exaggerated in the importance sought to be given it. To say nothing of the fact that the St. Lawrence route is only comparatively safe for less than half the year, while for the other portion it is locked up by ice, that outlet never can be made, under any circumstances, a route for direct trade between the lakes and Europe, as so many Western enthusiasts suppose. In the first place the much cheaper class of vessels which are suitable for lake navigation, but shells unfitted for ocean voyages is a sufficiently potent reason in itself to forbid it. Even as it is, the cheap, inexpensive and lightly manned lake vessels do not now go down the St. Lawrence to Montreal with their cargoes. It is found more economical to discharge them with ordinary canal boats at Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, and the saving by the transport in canal boats over schooners in the short distance between Kingston and Montreal is found to leave a profit after paying the cost of shifting the cargoes.

But even if the question of difference in expense between cheap fresh water craft and large ocean vessels did not deter business men from going into the venture, as it would—for cheapness is alone the consideration—the fact is that there is not water enough covering the various rapids of the St. Lawrence to float large ocean vessels, and to build a double set of new canal locks would cost far more than Canada can expend. Her present canals have cost her £17,000,000, and with all the American trade added to her own, the revenue from these public works has never yet been able to pay the interest on the debt incurred in their construction. The present St. Lawrence canals have a depth of nine feet, and the locks are two hundred feet long by forty-five feet wide, sufficient for vessels of six hundred tons. The total length of the St. Lawrence canals is forty-three miles, and in that distance they overcome six formidable rapids, with a total of twenty-nine locks.

The water in the channel of the St. Lawrence through most of these rapids does not give a greater depth than about twelve feet, and this in the summer and autumn is reduced so much that even the light draught steamers between Montreal and the head of Lake Ontario, and drawing but six feet water, are compelled to go down as well as up through the canals. The St. Lawrence is a valuable outlet now, and may be improved to be still more useful. But as to making it an uninterrupted communication for ships from the great lakes to the sea, it cannot be done, much as we may regret it.

There is still another view of this St. Lawrence question. Until the destinies of Canada are united with those of the United States it may well be doubted if it is to our interest to feel so desirous of seeing that route divert any large and important portion of the trade of this country away from our own channels of communication and our own Atlantic ports. Enough has been said to demonstrate that, if the High Commission should determine that the St. Lawrence route is not ours by right as much as it is Canada's, we need make no great sacrifices to obtain the boon for any real commercial necessity, as none such exists.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

A retrospect of events in Canada for the past twenty years, or since the negotiations of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, must inevitably lead to the conclusion not only that that convention failed wholly in creating a beneficial political feeling towards us on the part of the Canadian people, but that the conduct of the Canadian authorities has been unjust towards our citizens and unfriendly towards our institutions and government. It is beyond dispute that while the Reciprocity Treaty was made as a friendly concession to Canada, as a weak and impoverished neighbor, yet that it wholly failed to draw that people towards us. When civil war threatened our national existence, in no quarter of the world did we meet more bitter enmity, or the rebels more active friendship, than in Canada. This was the conduct of the Canadian people. But the governmental authorities went still further. Acting under instructions from England, at the time Louis Napoleon attempted to set up a monarchy in Mexico, the plan of a consolidated empire was started in Canada, for the object, scarcely attempted to be concealed, of destroying the spread of this republic. It is no fault of the promoters and abettors of these schemes if they failed ignominiously upon our Southern border, and if, in the case of Canada, the refusal of two provinces to join the Dominion, and the unwilling and lukewarm assent of two of the others, has made the attempted creation a mere skeleton of what was intended. The animus is the same. The "Dominion" exists to-day as a monument of the effort to do us a deadly injury; and its only present hope of success lies in being able to effect trade arrangements with us; and the belief that by constructing a line of railroad through Manitoba and so on, through what is practically called in Canada "the fertile belt," to British Columbia, they will be enabled to successfully compete with the United States for the Eastern trade. While Canada is looking with longing eyes and bated breath to our markets for the sale of her vegetables, her coal, her horses, cattle and dairy produce, she is at the same moment straining every nerve to compete with us and to injure our commerce. No one can blame her for her ambitious longings; but it is equally true that we are not called upon to help her at the expense of our own citizens and trade.

For some years previous to the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty political discontent was widespread in the British provinces. With bountiful harvests the colonial farmers found scarcely any market for their products, and, while the farmers of the United States were prosperous in proportion to their industry, the Canadians found themselves dependent upon a market three thousand miles distant and a season of dangerous navigation embracing less than half the year. The discontent was general, and several of the leading colonists openly advocated either severance from England and independence or annexation to the United States. Independence, was the more popular cry, because, slavery then existing in the Southern States, many Canadians, who would otherwise have desired annexation, hesitated at taking the step.

The question which now arises is, is it advisable to enter into any new arrangements of trade and intercourse with Canada at this time? And if so what should be the character of the agreement? It cannot be imagined that the United States will ever again enter into such an arrangement as was presented by the Treaty of 1854. What sort of an arrangement, then, can we consent to?

The hostile feeling of the Canadians has been referred to. But this should be qualified by saying that it is the official class and not the masses in Canada who are enemies of the United States. During the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty the spirit of that convention was outraged by Canada in this, that their tariff was so changed as to bear unduly against the United States whenever it could be made to affect our interests. This "national policy" put a duty of fifty cents a ton on coal, in the hope of excluding the coal of the United States from Western Canada; it placed a duty on corn, although Canada is compelled to purchase American corn as a cheap breadstuff for her own consumption, to take the place of Canadian wheat, which is sent to Europe. It also imposed a duty on barley, although no American barley is purchased by Canada. The Western Canadians will not purchase the coal of Nova Scotia. They clamor for the repeal of the tax on our coal, which is fifty cents a ton, and it is found, notwithstanding, cheaper to buy from us, to say nothing of the better quality they obtain.

No commercial arrangement can be agreed to by this country which does not include a free interchange not only of natural productions, but of manufactures. Canada says that England will not permit them to admit American manufactures and tax those of "the mother country," and that as their revenue is derived from duties on imports, they can enter into no treaty of a really reciprocal nature while they are a British colony.

It is possible that in arranging the fishery and St. Lawrence questions an attempt may be made to induce the government of the United States to consent to an enlargement of commercial intercourse by way of an equivalent. But Canada already has full equivalents for all she can give us. The freedom of the St. Lawrence we claim as a right. The freedom of the fisheries may well be considered as an equivalent for the very great advantages which Canada derives from the bonding system and the transit trade; and which enable her two lines of railroads, the Great Western and the Grand Trunk, to exist as commercial enterprises. Of the ten million dollars which represent the gross yearly earnings of the Grand Trunk, more than two-thirds are on American account; that is to say, for trade which only exists in consequence of the bonding system and the fact that our lake ports are ports of entry from Canada. The Great Western Railroad is even more dependent upon the United States.

THE QUESTION OF THE FENIAN RAIDS.

It is supposed that the Canadian claims for losses and expenses incurred by Fenian raids from the United States will be presented by the British commissioners as a set-off against the claims for the depredations committed by the Alabama and other Anglo-Confederate vessels upon our commerce. It is known that the Canadian authorities, whether by the direction of England or not is unknown, have made up an official account of the damages by Fenian raids in Canada, and that the bill, footing up a formidable array of figures, has been on file in England for some time. These include the "Ridgeway" and "St. Albans" campaigns, and all the expenses incurred by Canada in preparing for the anticipated attacks. How, precisely, these claims are to be dragged in it is not easy to say; for, so far as the British government is concerned, it is beyond doubt that after both the Fenian forays the British Minister at Washington was directed by his government to thank the President of the United States for the loyal and effective manner in which he had enforced the neutrality laws, and as soon as any overt acts were committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, the prompt manner in which he had caused the disarming of the bands and the imprisonment of the leaders. And it is also beyond question that but for the President's action the Canadians would have found the raids anything but child's play.

With all our innate sympathy for Irishmen and their wrongs the conduct of the United States is unimpeachable and unimpeached as to the faithful performance of their duties and international obligations. The Fenians at Niagara and St. Albans were disarmed and the leaders imprisoned; they were not feted and given a fresh start, as England acted towards the Alabama; and if the imprisonment was brief it has not been the usage of the American government to punish political offences, even aimed at the life of the republic, with severity. The presentation of the Canadian claims will be a singular proceeding, and there can be little doubt of the reception they will meet with at the hands of the American Commissioners.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY—THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

This subject comes before the Joint High Commission for adjustment. The question has been an annoying one for many years, and up to this time all efforts to arrive at a satisfactory agreement as to the true boundary line between the United States and Vancouver's Island have failed. The United States claim that the true line, according to the Treaty of June 15, 1846, gives to them the Haro archipelago, of which San Juan Island forms a part; while Great Britain, with equal pertinacity, holds that the San Juan Island and the islands of the Haro archipelago are part of the British dominions.

In the various negotiations which took place between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Oregon controversy, the United States made the proposition that the line should run along the forty-ninth parallel. This line was proposed as a compromise of their conflicting claims to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, between the latitudes of forty-two degrees and fifty-four degrees forty minutes. For a long period the British government persisted in asserting a claim to the territory lying to the westward of the Columbia river. This pretension was adhered to until a short time previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1846, when they so far receded from their position that they were willing to adopt the proposed compromise, provided that Vancouver's Island were left to the undivided jurisdiction of Great Britain. The United States finally consented to this concession, and a boundary was adopted having in view this object. The boundary is defined in the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1846, as follows:—

> ARTICLE I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and from Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean. Provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

Every officer of the United States government who had any part in the negotiation or ratification of the treaty assented to it with the full understanding that the deflection of the boundary from the forty-ninth parallel was consented to for the sole purpose of giving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, and that to effect this purpose the line was to be carried through the Canal de Haro to the Straits of Fuca, on its way to the Pacific Ocean. This line gives to the United States the Haro Archipelago, of which the San Juan Island forms a part. The dispute on the line really intended by the clause has been taken up at various times, but without any definite result. Reverdy Johnson was the last of our Ministers abroad to move on the matter. The subject was brought up in the Senate, and through a strong speech of Senator Howard, denunciatory of England, it passed over the day's business and has never since come up.

LABORS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The labors of the Joint High Commission will, of course, be confined to an arrangement of the general principles which shall govern the adjustment of the several questions presented to them; and the results will probably be embodied in treaties for the settlement of each case. Thus the Alabama question will be disposed of, if at all, by a declaration of principles, which shall hereafter have the force of public law, while the claims portion will be provided for by the appointment of another joint commission to adjudicate them according to certain rules agreed upon. The matter of the fisheries will require an agreement as to the rights of American citizens in the future, and such a revision of the Treaty of 1818 as will render it in keeping with the changed condition of facts as regards the fisheries of the coast of Canada, and thus while carrying out the intentions of that treaty—which was made to secure certain rights to our fishermen, derived from joint occupancy before the Revolutionary war, and beyond mere natural rights—the necessary changes will render collisions less imminent. The Treaty of 1818 was made with especial reference to the cod fisheries, and the right to land at certain points was a necessary provision, as regards curing and drying that fish. Until recent years the mackerel was caught on our coasts, and was not found to any great extent in the waters of the provinces. For certain unknown reasons the mackerel appears to have deserted the waters of our coast, and is now found in abundance on the coasts of Canada. The mackerel is now the great productive industry, while the cod fishing has become secondary to it. And, while the character of the fish has thus changed, the mode of fishing is also affected. To fish for cod the vessels lie at anchor, and, as that fish does not run very close to the shore, it is an easy matter to keep outside of the three mile limit of the treaty. In the case of mackerel, however, the fishing is entirely and essentially different. The fishing vessels are kept in motion and follow the fish; and as the mackerel swim at times close to the shore it is almost beyond human endurance—certainly that of fishermen engaged in the pursuit—not to keep up the chase, heedless of the imaginary line. The Commission will have to decide whether, recognizing all the circumstances under which the treaties of 1783 and 1818 were made, a revision to meet the changed condition of the fishery is not demanded, as well by the spirit of these conventions as by neighborly feeling. The Northwestern water boundary may possibly be submitted to arbitration, as that course has already been twice agreed to by the two governments, and failed to get the consideration of the Senate from causes not touching the merits of the convention.

The question of the navigation of the St. Lawrence will probably lead to a long and warm discussion. There is no reason to suppose that our Commissioners will admit the Canadian claims for Fenian raids, nor is it at all probable the question of commercial intercourse with Canada will be permitted to enter into consideration. As for trade matters between the United States and Canada, it is believed the American Commissioners will take the ground that these do not come under the head of questions affecting the relations of the two countries in the sense of the agreement of our government to the High Commission.

But the labors of this Joint High Commission will greatly depend for success upon the manner in which the British government approaches the subject, which, in reality, underlies the whole matter. There is a universal feeling among public men in Washington, and which is but the reflex of the popular feeling throughout the United States, having no party lines of demarcation, but coextensive with the country itself, that we can never have cordial and friendly relations with England so long as her flag floats over any portion of this Continent, as an emblem of her power here. America for Americans is a watchword which rallies the whole people of the United States. We want no European monarchies here exercising control and menacing republican institutions. The United States desire no acquisition of an unwilling people. The question of annexation, it is believed, must come up hereafter; it will be one between the people of Canada and of the United States, and at the solicitation of the former. But what we do want, what we require, what we may be compelled to insist on, is that England shall no longer meddle with the people of this Continent; that she shall take her flag from off American territory. And why should she not do so? Has not the colonial system of England ceased to have any real interest to Englishmen? Under the system of free trade which England has established and the right she has conferred on her colonial governments to enact their own tariffs, taxing English productions equally with those of other countries, her colonies are no longer anything to her but sources of expense and trouble. Is England now prepared to take this step? If she is then this joint commission will be a grand success and Great Britain will find an ally in the United States of far more real value to her than all her colonies combined. If, however, she is not prepared to act—if this high commission comes here with no broad and comprehensive policy, but merely to parley over claims of private citizens, boundary questions and fishery squabbles—if, in a word, England is not determined voluntarily to remove her flag forever from America, then is the appointment of this Joint High Commission useless and its labors will be as mere dust and ashes.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Proceedings to be Instituted Against the Carrying Companies.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 19, 1871.

It is rumored that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the general coal operators, who have renounced their allegiance to the Anthracite Board of Trade, are about to institute proceedings against the several carrying companies, under what is known as the Conspiracy law of the State of Pennsylvania. The rumor cannot be traced to any definite source, but seems to be very generally accepted as correct.

Manifesto by the Miners' Benevolent Association—Rapacity of Operators—Frauds Upon the Miners—Miners' Wages and Dangers—$4,000,000 Realized by Operators in Consequence of the Strike.

JEDDO, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

At a special meeting of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Jeddo, Luzerne county, Pa., held on the 13th inst., it was unanimously adopted that the undersigned committee should, through your wide circulating journal, make known to the public at large the real cause of suspension in these anthracite coal fields. There are some periodicals which take the part of capital against labor, never thinking that the working class is the bone and sinew of the land—such as the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, better known as the *Coal Operators' Journal*; the Scranton *Republican*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, &c. We doubt the veracity of these journals for truth and honesty in the garb of public printers. They try to make the public believe that suspension is brought on solely for the welfare and benefit of the miners. Such is not the case. Suspension is caused by the tyrannical oppression and combination of railroad companies and coal operators, who are, almost to a man, stockholders in said companies. They try all means in their power to make the public believe that the miner wishes to earn enormous wages. The miner would feel quite satisfied if he could get three dollars per day, which would be only considered a fair day's wages when taking into account the perils and dangers which he has to encounter by descending and ascending those dark and dangerous shafts or slopes, with no guarantee of life save an indifferent chain, or, as is too often the case, a worthless wire rope, which may at any moment launch him into eternity. He has also to contend, when in the mines, with foul and damp gases and powder smoke, and is liable at any moment to be crushed or mutilated by a fall of coal or rock. When coal is sold at five dollars per ton at the seaboard the miner gets fifty-five cents per ton, and does not average over eight tons per day while working. From this is deducted his laborer's wages, amounting to $13 20 per week, for loading his cars, besides paying for powder, blasting paper, cotton and oil, &c. He has also to pay monthly for the sharpening of his picks and drills, and must procure his own shovels, the balance of the five dollars going to the railroad companies and coal operators. The miner will always feel satisfied that coal should remain at five dollars per ton at the seaboard, but when it gets below this price he cannot live or keep his family.

It is alleged that the miners are the cause or are to blame for the high prices of coal in the market. When suspension was ordered it was estimated that not less than 2,000,000 tons had been at tide water, which had been sold at an advance of two dollars per ton, making a total profit of $4,000,000. Did the miner or miners receive any of the profit? We answer no. Besides, these 2,000,000 tons were mined when we were paid at the rate of five dollars per ton in the market, and compare this with the real prices in the market for the three months ending December, 1871.

We have given above an overrated statement of the miner's wages; for, instead of being paid by the ton, he is only paid by measurement. For instance, a car measuring 126 cubic feet, and allowing thirty-six cubic feet to constitute a ton of coal, said car would exactly contain three and a half tons, for which the miner is paid $1 24. Thus you see how the miner is misrepresented to the public, as also the enormous wages he earns; for, instead of getting fifty-five cents per ton, he actually gets a little over thirty-five cents per ton. Now, where does the balance of the exorbitant prices paid by the consumers go to? As we have said before, the miner does not get it, and, as a natural consequence, it must go to the operators and railroad companies, or, as they might be termed, one company.

The miners, without an exception, are ready to resume work, but the operators are not, owing, as they say, to the market being overstocked, their chief object being to lessen the supply and advance the prices still higher, and afterwards attach the blame to the miners for all this outrage as practised by themselves, and thereby denounce them before the public for the sole purpose of strengthening their combinations with a view to eradicate forever the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association.

Seeing we have trespassed on your space too much we shall stop, hoping, at some subsequent period, to renew our communication. If the statements herein made are disputed by any of the reading public, we, the committee, are willing to prove the above facts.

N. P. JOHNSON, President,
ENOCH T. EVANS,
PATRICK McLAUGHLIN,
WILLIAM O'GARA,
Committee.

Strike Among the Illinois Miners.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1871.

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison counties, Illinois, opposite this city, have suspended work, in consequence of the reduction of wages by the owners of the mine. Coal is becoming scarce, but the operators declare that they will bring coal from other mines and sell at the present prices before they will accede to the demands of the miners.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

ANTI-JANUS: A Historico-Theological Criticism of the Work entitled "The Pope and the Council," by Janus. By Dr. Hergenröther, Professor of Canon Law and of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Wurzburg, author of the "Life and Times of the Patriarch Photius." Translated from the German by J. B. Robertson, Esq., Professor of Modern History and English Literature at the Catholic University of Dublin, &c., &c., &c.; with an Introduction by him, giving a history of Gallicanism from the reign of Louis XIV. down to the present time. Dublin: W. B. Kelly, No. 8 Grafton street. London: Burns, Oates & Co.; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. New York: The Catholic Publishing Society, No. 9 Warren street. 1870.

The polemics of the recent grand Ecumenical Council are likely to agitate the theological world for a long time to come. The dogma of infallibility is not the sport of an hour, but a tremendous declaration, which, in directly influencing the opinions and conduct of 200,000,000 Catholics, must press, immediately and importantly, upon the destinies of civilization. The work before us is an able and ingenious defence of that dogma by one of the most erudite and eminent Catholic divines of Germany, in reply to the attacks of "Janus" (also supposed to be a distinguished German prelate), which made such noise in Europe about eighteen months ago. Professor Robertson, the translator, has well performed his part, and in dedicating his share of the work to the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has invoked high sanction for its success. The volume will prove intensely attractive, as well as strikingly opportune in time, to theological readers, and its appreciation by the public will not be unassisted by its neat dress and clear typography.

HISTORY OF LOUIS XIV. By John S. C. Abbott, author of "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte," &c., &c. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. Abbott's "History of Louis XIV." is written in a very plain and simple style, and while it is far from being intended exclusively for the young it is nevertheless, like his other works, peculiarly adapted for their instruction. His style is graphic, though by no means fluent. One of its greatest merits is that he never goes into wearisome and unnecessary details, which tire the attention without instructing the mind. As a work of interest this volume can in no respect be compared to Miss Pardoe's "Louis XIV. and the Court of France," which is, perhaps, the most complete account we have of that corrupt, yet splendid reign. Miss Pardoe's book is, however, entirely unsuited for school libraries or the general perusal of the young, while Mr. Abbott, on the contrary, although faithful to fact, has fully succeeded in the design expressed in his preface—so to describe the events of the times that any father may safely read the narrative aloud to his family. The volume contains some twenty-eight illustrations, including one of the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Palace of Versailles (built at such enormous expense by Louis XIV. himself) and many other points of historical interest.

LIPPINCOTT'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. A Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. By J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870.

We acknowledge the receipt of Nos. 22 to 26 inclusive of this invaluable new biographical compendium. The numbers before us bring the reader from letter K to Y, and leave but nine more parts wanting to complete the work, which is to embrace forty-five in all. In this day of hasty and defective encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, the excellent arrangement, great research, and handsome as well as convenient form of the Lippincott work, render it a noteworthy exception greatly appreciated by the public.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER. A correct synopsis of turf events in the United States, embracing running, trotting and pacing. Published at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

This is a work of 391 pages, and is doubtless very interesting to those who desire information on the horse.

"READING LESSONS IN STENOPHONOGRAPHY" is the title of a little work specially dedicated to school classes and to all who may have to depend upon self-instruction for the acquirement of this useful art.

The Magazines.

The Catholic World.—The March number of this serial has been issued by the Catholic Publication House in this city. It closes the twelfth volume of the work and gives promise of the opening of the thirteenth on the 1st of April. The enterprise appears hopeful, consolatory of the past and evidently encouraging of the future.

Harper's New Monthly for March is one of the very brightest and pleasantest of the series of brilliant numbers which, for some months past, has seemed to redouble the interest and vivacity of this popular periodical. The beautifully illustrated papers on "Ireland and Her Scenery," the "Florida Reef," "Castle Garden," and "Frederick the Great," vie with the rich selection of essays, novelettes and sketches in grace and interest. The editorial departments are, as usual, inimitably original, piquant and racy.

The Galaxy retains its hold upon a large army of readers, although there is getting to be a certain faded look about it, and a premature weakness in its literary knees that are not redeemed even by the taking announcement that "Mark Twain, the great humorist," writes for it every month. It has much of the variety, but not enough of the snap and fire that are expected from a leading American magazine.

Scribner's Magazine for March fully bears out the dashing promise of its commencement. Profuse in illustration and abundant in varied and attractive contents, it reflects the greatest credit upon the house that publishes and the able literary champion, Dr. Holland, who edits it.

The Phrenological Journal for March bears every outward indication of prosperity, and offers a table of contents stocked with good things. In its peculiar walk of literature and science the *Phrenological* is one of the most valuable publications of the day.

Old and New, which, as its name implies, does not confine itself to topics of the hour alone, but takes a retrospective as well as a progressive range, is rapidly improving for the year 1871. As a national periodical, it claims contributions from some of the best writers in all parts of the country, and enumerates in its prospectus for the twelvemonth a formidable array of experienced critics. Mr. Warner's "Sorrento Papers" are among the fresh attractions of February, and a series of historical articles entitled "Across the War Gulf," by Mr. Robert Owen, is announced. Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, the publishers, are assured of a complete success in their spirited venture.

Lippincott's Magazine is the literary messenger which Philadelphia sends us every month, and it is always welcome, for taste and ability are happily combined in its management. The March number is one of the most substantially good that its record can boast. The first of a delightful set of papers on "Student Rambles in Prussia;" an article on "The Origin and Lesson of the Franco-Prussian War," by Mr. Amasa Walker, and "An Account of a Mission to St. Domingo" are but specimens of a long and opulent list of new and important articles for the month, with the pledge of still more novelty to come.

Good Words for the Young is another contribution of value from the Lippincott press. It is presented in the English style, with a world of woodcuts and charming tales and sketches for the little folks.

The XIXth Century, published by Livingston & Erckmann, of Charleston, S. C., has become the great monthly of the South. Its circulation now extends through 250 of the Southern cities, and the list of contributors embraces a host of brilliant literary names, among them that of Henry Cleveland, so long and favorably known in this meridian.

The De La Salle Monthly, a Catholic magazine, published by the De La Salle Association of New York, is a neat, well arranged and outspoken little periodical. It is bold on all matters of faith and commands the respect of the general reader by its discriminating criticisms on public measures as they are in the United States, and on the social evils of our time.

The Young Pilot, an original monthly magazine for children in their teens, is the title of a new venture among the juvenile population, published at Chicago.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 WEST 79TH ST., NEW YORK.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family. Can be seen at her last place.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., third floor.—A competent Scotch woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; understands soups and jellies; is competent to take a housekeeper's place; no objection to city or country; good references.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

56 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework.

105 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON avs.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking; is an experienced baker; city reference.

111 WEST 30TH ST, REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good city reference.

122 CHRYSTIE ST., CORNER BROOME.—A YOUNG German girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; four years' reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; good city reference.

133 KING ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in a boarding house or restaurant; city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

148 FORSYTH ST., ROOM NO. 6, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable woman as plain cook, or to do housework. Is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city references.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; private or public; city reference.

205 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a nice place in the country; have the best city reference from their last place.

216 WEST 27TH ST, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., room 14.—A young girl to do plain cooking and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent references.

222 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as cook; good reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days.

233 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; first class reference. Call for two days.

236 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

245 1ST AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., third floor, back room.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking game, pastry and baking in all its branches; a private family preferred; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

246 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one as excellent cook; will assist in washing; the other as excellent waitress or chambermaid; can do French fluting; have best city reference; two sisters; wish to live together; have lived together for the last six years.

247 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

250 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., in store.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of baking; will be found trustworthy; first class city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., FRONT BASEMENT.—A competent cook and excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

255 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is a first rate baker; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

306 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

313 WEST 44TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN REAR.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking in a private family; good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

348 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; city reference from last place.

430 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable girl as first class cook and excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

588 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small family; four years' city reference.

1,091 3D AV., CORNER OF 64TH ST.—AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—AS FIRST class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; best city references given.

Chambermaids, &c.

7 GOERCK ST., NEAR GRAND.—A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family; speaks French; good reference. Call for two days.

33 WEST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference given. Call for two days.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good chambermaid and waitress; has good city references.

55 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address.

57 FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, FIRST FLOOR.—Two young girls, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen till engaged.

137 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of city reference.

146 EAST 43D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress.

149 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the waiting; best city references.

155 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city references.

162 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or general housework in a small family.

201 EAST 17TH ST., CORNER 2D AV., THIRD floor, back room.—A respectable young girl to do upstairs work; no objection to take care of one child; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

202 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and fine laundress; is a good chambermaid and an excellent laundress; best recommendation from her last place, where she has lived two and a half years.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and take care of children and make herself useful; city reference.

215 EAST 54TH ST.—A RELIABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to private boarding house. Can be seen for two days.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in kitchen work; good city reference. Call for two days.

255 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; four years' excellent references.

300 EAST 23D ST., CORNER 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; would take care of a grown child or assist with a[illegible], or would wait on a lady; best city reference. Call or address.

301 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER OF 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in the care of children; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

310 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as chambermaid; reference if required. Address CHRISTINE MALGAS.

311 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

321 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

325 4TH ST., NEAR JANE, TOP FLOOR.—An English Protestant as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to take care of growing children; is a first class hand sewer; best city reference; country preferred.

353 WEST 42D ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference.

400 WEST 39TH ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or to do general housework, or sew in a private family; has good city reference of four years from her last place. Call for two days.

422 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; fully competent, willing and obliging; good reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer or waitress; is kind and particular about her work, good references given.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

107 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

110 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., RING THE third bell.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can fit perfectly and make dresses in every style; can operate on [illegible] and family sewing if needed; would go by the day. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

110 WEST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dressmaker. Address Mrs. HUGHTON.

113 EAST 6TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; can furnish Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required; best reference; terms moderate. Call on or address for two days DRESSMAKER.

138 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, REAR ROOM.—Dress and shirt making and all kinds of family sewing; entire satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. RICHARDSON.

154 6TH AV., OVER THE BANK.—A SUPERIOR dressmaker, who is also a thorough seamstress; best city reference.

161 EAST 53D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—LADIES WILL find a reliable dressmaker for their spring work, at low prices; cutting and basting suits and evening dresses in latest style.

208 WEST 20TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit children's dresses; or would take care of children and do chamberwork; best city reference.

223 22D ST., THIRD STORY, FRONT ROOM.—TWO respectable girls; one as regular seamstress, having a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other to do chamberwork in a private family and would assist in the washing and waiting; references. Call for two days.

257 HUDSON ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and first class trimmer, cuts and fits by Taylor's system, wishes a few more engagements by day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Apply to Miss SANDERS.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to assist in light chamberwork; would go out by week or day. City references.

334 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—AN experienced dress and cloak maker to go out by the day or week to private families; is a first class cutter and fitter; city reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

353 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references. Can be seen till suited.

396 8TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A DRESSMAKER by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; reference.

814 7TH AV., NEAR 53TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, for dressmaking and family sewing, wishes some more engagements to go out by the day or week, in private families, as seamstress. Call all week.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN, WITHOUT encumbrance, wants a permanent situation in a gentleman's family as seamstress and to wait on a lady or growing children; can cut and fit children's clothing and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference from her last place. Address M. E. G., Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

23 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

146 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework or waiting.

209 WEST 33D ST.—A SMART, RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go in the country; good references given.

210 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; is willing and obliging; good reference.

315 WEST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best city reference.

415 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework.

427 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call for two days.

434 WEST 25TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, to assist in the light housework or make herself generally useful; would mind children.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer; also a young girl to do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; good city reference.

787 7TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small family or would do up stairs work and fine washing; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last place.

789 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl, 17 years old, to assist in doing light housework or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

944 3D AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS., THIRD floor.—A young woman to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and can make good bread; reference given.

Housekeepers, &c.

35 WEST 32D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN lady, reduced in circumstances, as housekeeper in a respectable family; no objection to take charge of children or to make herself generally useful; can give highest city references. Apply from 11 to 4 o'clock.

210 (OLD NO. 118) EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A widow woman, breaking up house, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take full charge; or would assist a lady in sewing and housekeeping; has no encumbrance. Call on or address M. D., housekeeper.

449 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family.

AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, SOCIAL AND AGREEABLE, as housekeeper; would take charge of a first class tenement house, or in some business capacity; is every way competent to fill any position of trust; would like to meet with parties who would assist her. Address PERSEVERANCE, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

3 EAST 23TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; good city reference.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is also an excellent cook; unexceptionable references.

132 2D AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 12.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day as first class laundress; will do all kinds of housekeeping; good reference.

141 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

169 WEST 30TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or housecleaning from her home.

205 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A laundress wishes to take washing to her own house or go out by the day; understands fluting; city reference given.

207 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., BASEMENT.—A respectable woman as laundress or cook by the day or week; thoroughly competent for either capacity.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a family's washing by the week or month; understands fluting; best of city reference. Inquire for Mrs. MAGOWN.

224 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A first class laundress to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing by the dozen or by the month; understands all kinds of family washing, fluting and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing in her own house or would go out by the day; reference if required.

230 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with unexceptionable references, to go out by the day or take washing home; understands fluting and doing up linens in superior style.

230 WEST 29TH ST., REAR BASEMENT.—A YOUNG colored woman would like a few days' work, either cleaning, washing or ironing.

239 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable colored woman wishes a family's washing. Call for four days. ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

302 EAST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands all kinds of fine [illegible] and has good city references.

309 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent laundress wishes gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or piece; terms moderate. Address Mrs. HOUGHR.

473 8TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., top floor.—A young woman as laundress in a private family; good city reference.

628 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—A respectable woman as first class laundress, understands fluting and polishing the nicest style, and [illegible]; none need call but those who have a laundry; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

642 2D AV., CORNER 35TH ST.—AN HONEST WOMAN and good laundress to take in washing, would like to go out by the day. Mrs. CAVANAGH.

761 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, third house.—By a respectable colored woman, a few families or gentlemen's washing, terms from 50c. to $1 a dozen.

767 8TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS: one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer, best of references. Can be seen for two days.

878 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A VERY good laundress, wants a few gentlemen's washing, or to do day's work in a private family. Ring top bell.

893 2D AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress wants a gentleman's or family's washing.

A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS fluting and all fine ironing would like to get some best city references and be able to come at once. Apply at 12 East 39th st., on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Nurses, &c.

20 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse, is fully capable of taking entire charge; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this city.

42 EAST 53D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse, city or country; excellent references.

52 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Can be seen from 10 to 2 [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

57 JANE ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; would not object to going a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

100 6TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk.

136 2D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES A re-engagement to take the entire charge of an infant. Is a member of the English Church. Call for two days.

173 EAST 4TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 4.—A young German girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can operate; will assist in chamberwork; city reference.

204 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or small growing children; city references.

265 WEST HOUSTON ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman, having lost her child, three weeks old, wishes to take one to nurse.

301 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER OF 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT person as infants' or growing children's nurse; understands plain sewing; country preferred; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

351 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST class monthly or sick nurse; would like engagements or present employment; city reference.

357 EAST 20TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or chamberwork and waiting; first class reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

379 3D AV., OVER THE BAKERY.—A COMPETENT woman as nurse; is an excellent teacher for growing children; can cut and make their dresses, and is willing to be useful; good reference; country or city.

420 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has just lost her own.

423 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, third floor, front.—A respectable woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house; has lost her own baby, two months old.

444 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; no objection to go as waitress or chambermaid in city or country. Call for three days.

694 2D AV., IN THE REAR, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young woman as first class nurse; best reference given.

765 8TH AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, 23 years of age, as wet nurse. Call for one week.

804 2D AV., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse in some private family; good reference. Call for two days.

MONTHLY NURSE'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A thoroughly experienced person; the best city references. Address, for one week, M. K. R., station D.

Waitresses, &c.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with waiting in a boarding house; unexceptionable references from last employer.

400 WEST 39TH ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class waitress in a private family; is a good sewer; has good city reference of four years from her last place. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

42 GREENWICH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, THE daughter of a physician, as governess, where she can teach small children and go to school. Call Monday and Tuesday.

55 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF 22, EDUCATED in Europe, who has travelled a great deal, both abroad and through the States, as governess, or companion and amanuensis to a lady; she is an expert needlewoman. Call or address GOVERNESS.

130 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As maid and dressmaker, by a highly recommended seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first class operator.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY OR evening in English branches, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers. Photographs painted. Call on or address TEACHER.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An English Protestant girl as housemaid or general servant in a private family; kind to children; city or country.

243 WEST 23D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young lady as nursery governess in the English branches to young children from 5 to 10 years old; also the rudiments of music taught. Call or address.

243 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A position as nursery governess; is capable of teaching the several branches of education, also the rudiments of music. Call on or address GOVERNESS, at present employers.

262 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG LADY of refinement, teaching German, French and music, as governess or travelling companion. Call or address.

257 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and chambermaid; is fully competent; a good plain sewer; best city reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days.

A LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, ENGAGED during the day, would devote her evenings to sewing, writing or otherwise in return for a bedroom free of charge; good reference. Address MINNIE, Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, THREE YEARS IN THIS country, as housekeeper or lady's companion in a private family, or would take care of children; is a good hairdresser; first class references. Address A. B., box 150 Herald office.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH lady offers her services as instructress in the English branches, French, German, Spanish and music, penmanship, composition and elocution according to the first London masters. Translations executed. Address M. S., box 111 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 503 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—HIGHEST PRICES.—WORK GIVEN OUT TO PAY for sewing machines by instalments; instruction free. BLAKE & Pond, 109 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; age, about twenty. Must be well recommended.

LADIES WANTING TO LEARN DRESSMAKING; also sewing on the machine in a very short time; price moderate. 35 Rivington st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS and trimmers for bonnets and jockey hats wanted immediately. Also good saleswomen; high wages. Apply at 31 Division st.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES WANTED—At EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., near 24th st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED AT Ehrich's Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

TWO IN THE FAMILY, VERY PLAIN. AN INTELLIGENT, industrious working girl for general housework; Protestant preferred. Apply at 64 West 12th st.; ring parlor floor bell.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO WILL HELP WITH THE washing. 113 East 24th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER. HIGH wages, by Mme. H. FRESE, 924 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 129 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WORKERS ON REAL LACE goods; also for fevers work and veils. Apply before 10 A. M. at 189 Grand st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; one who has lived with a German family preferred; best city references required. 221 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; MUST BE A GOOD operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and be willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at 28 East 28th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must have city reference. Apply at 325 West 24th st., from 9 to 11 A. M. this day.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO TO THE COUNTRY to cook, wash and iron; Protestant preferred. Apply from 11 to 2, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 22 West 31st st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, AT 19 West 19th st. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock; only those with best city references need apply.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN OR ENGLISH girl to do general housework; references required. Inquire at No. 25 East 51st st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; German, English or American preferred. 727 Washington st., near Bank.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do upstairs work and assist with washing; good references required. Apply at 114 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer and have city reference. Apply at 247 West 13th st., between 7th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN WOMAN, with one or two daughters, to take charge of the housework of the family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call immediately at 118 East 27th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH ORDER cook; [illegible] may apply at 126 [illegible] st., after 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family; must be willing and obliging. Apply at 335 East 50th st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND TRIMMERS; good wages and steady work to good hands. Call on Monday morning, at 45 West 14th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, IN A fancy store and [illegible] sewing, one who understands making [illegible] and ribbon to be preferred. Apply, with references, to S. H. BALL, 142 8th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST RATE plain cook, washer and ironer, for a small family. Apply at 228 [illegible] st., between [illegible] and 5th avs., after 9.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, corner 25th st., two first class [illegible], one for laundry, wages $16 to $20; references required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK, [illegible] Apply [illegible] 439 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

7 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN WHO speaks several languages, as travelling servant to a family. Address J. H.

172 3D AV.—A COMPETENT MAN, WHO SPEAKS several languages, as travelling servant to a gentleman; good reference. Address O. C.

216 WEST 73D ST.—AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family; understands cleaning silver, valeting, &c.; is English; aged 26; good city reference. Address E. R.

570 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter; can speak the English language and can produce best city reference as to honesty and capability. Address the undersigned, or can be seen for three days. FRANCOIS CONDREAUF.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELLING SERVANT or valet, with a gentleman or family; speaks French, Spanish and Italian; best references given from last place. Address M. T., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter or any other occupation; best city reference. Call on or address M. RYAN, 117 West 24th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, as first class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address A. C. W., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTED—IN A LARGE retail millinery and fancy goods house; a good window dresser preferred. Address, with reference, R. & L., Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED—WHO CAN LOAN $2,000 or $3,000, on security, to extend a profitable manufacturing business, or a share in the profits. Inquire of BANTA, 157 Bank street.

A SALESMAN IN THE JOBBING GRAIN TRADE; must have a thorough knowledge of the business and an acquaintance with the retail trade in this city. Address, stating references and salary expected, GRAIN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE GROCERY and liquor business, wants a situation, would advance $200 on security or go in partnership with a young man. Address or call on M. O., 311 East 24th st., for two days.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation, either as grocery clerk or bartender; best reference from present and former employers. Address R. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, A person to take charge of hosiery department as foreign and domestic buyer. Any one competent may address IMPORTER, box 722 Post office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND SALESMAN, OF good business qualities and character, in a piano wareroom, who can invest not less than $1,000. For particulars address PIANO SALESMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST ARRIVED by the City of Washington, a situation as corresponding clerk and to assist in the accounts; would travel and make himself useful. Address L. HARRIS, 139 Cedar st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION house, who can influence a good grocery trade; German preferred. Apply after 3 P. M. at 158 Chambers st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, GO-AHEAD MEN, IN CITY OR country, to sell the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FARMING STEWARD.—A SCOTCH AGRICULTURIST of many years' experience in the management of land and stock in the States and Canada, can furnish first class references, wishes an engagement either North or South; he is perfectly competent to superintend and work a farm or for gardening and ornamental agriculture; drives well and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Address G. WADDELL, G. W. Thorp's, Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, city or country; reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work, who thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk. Address J. H. W., box 124 Herald office, for two days.

A MARRIED GERMAN, ONE CHILD, AS GARDENER; understands his business perfectly in hot, green and grape houses; would take charge of a first class place; best references for many years. Address G. HENANDS, Nurseryman and Florist, Troy road, Albany, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; can milk if required; first class city reference from former and last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. D., box 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, in city or country; can be well recommended. Call on or address MARTIN MEERE, 124 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN, ARRIVED FROM IRELAND, WANTS a situation as coachman, groom and gardener. Apply at Madison House, 69, 71 and 73 Madison st., to M. R., for two days, from 12 to 2.

A YOUNG MAN (SCOTCH) WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman or to take care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; first class references. Address J. S., Herald office.

A MARRIED MAN AS GARDENER AND FARMER, or to work and manage a gentleman's place, or would work a farm on shares; has seven years' reference. Apply at 25 James st., Brooklyn.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days or address J. W., 50 3d av., R. Campbell's harness store.

AS COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended; 6 years with last employer, 4½ and 2½ years with former employers. Address M. C., box 151 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION.—BY A YOUNG MAN, as first class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; reference will bear strictest investigation. Call on or address W. M., 55 West 26th st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION—UNDERSTANDS gardening, fruit trees, flowers, pruning, grafting, hot beds, the care of horses and cows, has city references. Address P. D., box 2.3 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT family, to work on a farm, about 100 miles from this city. Those who perfectly understand their business may apply this day, with reference, at 2.8 East 31st st.

A YOUNG MAN (SCOTCH), NOT LONG IN THE country, wants a situation as assistant gardener, or to work on a gentleman's place. Address J. P. S., Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED—By a man of experience; best reference. Apply, until engaged, at Brewster's Carriage Factory, 65 East 25th st.

A GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION AT SPRING; one who thoroughly understands his business, a married Englishman. Address H. HARRISON, Towner's, N. Y.

A SUPERIOR GERMAN GARDENER AND FLORIST (single) wants a first class situation; no place without glass accepted. Address HORTICULTURIST, 95 West st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant single man; six years' city reference. Call at or address J. F., 71 East 33d st., private stable.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended. Apply to Dr. WILLS, 15 West 44th st.

AN AMERICAN, MARRIED, WANTS A SITUATION AS gardener, &c.; can take charge of a garden, small farm or do mechanical work, &c. Call on or address GARDENER, 511 East 13th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man (Scotch); thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom and experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W., Coachman, box 115 Herald office.

GARDENER.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL MAN wants a situation as above; will be found perfectly capable in every respect; would take charge of a large farm in connection with the garden; married, no family. Address care of Richardson & Gould, Seedsmen, in American Agriculturist office, 245 Broadway, New York.

LANDSCAPE AND PRACTICAL GARDENER. FIRST class, wants a situation; has had several first class prizes awarded him for early and late grapes, &c., &c.; has laid out some of the finest places in America, and is an excellent judge of all kinds of farm stock; first class New York city references. Address, for two days, VITUS, box 21 Leggett's Hotel, 48 Chatham st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; city or country. Apply to G. DAY, 563 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO encumbrance, both English Protestants; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first class cook; have been in charge of a gentleman's place for the last three years; both have the best city references. Address, for two days, W. D., box 115 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or [illegible]; can come well recommended. Address J. T. E., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; best reference given. Address J. D., care of A. P. [illegible], 153 Grand st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a [illegible] of understand openings, [illegible]. Address L. A. C., Herald office.

A BOY WANTED—OF ABOUT 14 TO 15 YEARS OLD; one [illegible] preferred. Apply at EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., near 24th st.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn Telegraphing [illegible], 20 Fourth avenue [illegible]. Day and Evening. [illegible]

A COLORED WAITER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family; [illegible] to take full charge of dining room, [illegible]. Apply this day, [illegible] up stairs.

TWO STEADY YOUNG MEN WANTED FROM 18 TO 25 years of age. [illegible] between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR. APPLY [illegible]

WANTED—A BARKEEPER WITH GOOD REFERENCE. Apply at 235 Division st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MALE COOK. APPLY AT [illegible]

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT SIXTEEN [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN, TO SOLICIT [illegible] LONDON PUBLISHING COMPANY, [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING [illegible]

WANTED—AT FIRST CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at the private residence, No. 126 East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, executor's sale of elegant Household Furniture,
all made to order for the late owner by Belter & Newhouse, all richly carved, comprising Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Library Furniture; rich Silk Curtains and Draperies; pattern Medallion Velvet Carpets, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, fine Bronzes and Paintings, Bedding and Mattresses of first quality; Plated Ware, Cutlery and Porcelain, Mantel Clocks, Ornaments, &c., &c. Full particulars in time. Catalogues ready on Monday, and Furniture on view day before sale by card only from auctioneers.
On the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY,
IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, being the collection of a well known connoisseur, deceased, and comprising works of well known modern and old masters.
ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, about 80 fine Pictures of the modern and ancient schools, to close invoices and pay advances and charges.
The pictures will be on exhibition on and after Monday, as above, with catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—PARTITION sale of improved and unimproved Real Estate on Third avenue, Twenty-fifth, 110th and 129th streets.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, February 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator—East Twenty-fifth street—The three story and basement brown stone front House No. 112 East Twenty-fifth street; 129th street—The three story and basement brown stone front House and Lot on south side of 129th street, 20.5 feet west of Second avenue; Third avenue, five Lots, on the southeast corner of Third avenue and 110th street; 110th street, five Lots south side, 85 feet east of Third avenue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—VALUABLE Third avenue Property at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, February 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:—Third avenue, two five story brick Stores and Dwellings and Lots, situate on the westerly side of Third avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and known as Nos. 510 and 512 Third avenue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE NO SALE OF the dining room No. 56 Warren street this day.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
MARSHAL'S SALE OF
IMMENSE STOCK OF CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS AND PILLOWS, STRAW MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, &c.
at auction,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
TUESDAY, February 21,
at salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
being the entire stock of a large manufacturing house, all new and perfect.
The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, and the entire stock will be sold without reserve. The attendance of the trade is invited. By order of
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee,
the Lot of Ground, with the Buildings thereon, on the west side of Essex street, distant 50 feet 8 inches south of Grand street, and known as No. 49; size of lot, 25x87.6.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, 87 Cedar street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
By WALDRON & COOKE.
Great Sale of Furniture,
Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, &c.,
on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
at 10½ o'clock each day.
Particulars and on exhibition Tuesday, Feb. 21.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.
Second hand Furniture, &c., &c.,
to pay storage charges and advances.
A. M. CRISTALAR will sell Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 298 Broadway, near Houston street, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of miscellaneous Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Parlor Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Refrigerators, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a marble top Counter, two silver plated Showcases and Counters, &c., &c. Sale positive and unreserved to pay storage charges and advances for the benefit of whom it may concern. Dealers and public invited.

ARTISTS' ANNUAL AUCTION.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell the entire collection of choice
OIL PAINTINGS,
contributed by prominent artists of this city, at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
82 Fifth avenue,
THIS EVENING.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
Over $20,000 worth and 600 lots by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Monday) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art, contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
19 Brevoort place, Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place. Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Paintings, Clocks, Lounges, Chairs, Basement, Kitchen, Servants' Furniture, &c., &c.; must be sold without reserve this day.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, office 50 Bleecker street.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots of elegant Household Furniture,
At public auction, this day (Monday), February 20, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large five story residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, a few doors from Fifth avenue—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Pompadour and latest styles Parlor Suits, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Cabinets, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Desk, Bronzes, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Statuary, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sideboards, Extension Table, Mirrors, Glass, China, Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A rare chance for Housekeepers.
On this day (Monday), Feb. 20,
At the elegant residence, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered French brocatel; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Encoignures, Canterbury Jardiniere, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Chandeliers, Curtains, Paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Blankets, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; Furniture servants' apartments.
AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' ANNUAL AUCTION OF
Oil Paintings,
at the Somerville Gallery,
THIS EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, the entire Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, in walnut, rosewood and mahogany; also the curled hair Mattresses, China, Silverware, elegant Mantel Clocks, French plate Oval and Pier Mirrors, with all the necessary Housekeeping Articles of a four story house, removed for convenience of sale. To be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—SELLS this day, at 10½ o'clock, old established Photograph 209 Bowery, fine Cameras, Chemicals, Instruments, Fixtures, Furniture, Glass Cases, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Engravings, Photographs, Pictures, Stoves and other goods, &c. Buyers invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 209 Bowery.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER.
FIRST CLASS BANKING ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, 336 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH STREET, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., comprising Counters, Railings, Desks, Tables, Chairs, Partitions, Wardrobe, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, first class burglar proof Safe, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—VALUABLE THIRD AVENUE Property.—E. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.—E. H. STEBBINS, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, February 28, 1871, six Lots on Third avenue, near Forty-second street, [illegible] of the Grand Union [illegible]. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, 11 Pine street, or to SAMUEL CARDWELL, Executor, 300 Third avenue.
ALSO,
at same time and place, [illegible] street, 100 feet wide, [illegible] Eighty-sixth street, [illegible] avenue, commanding the corner; size 25.5x102 feet; terms easy.

J. F. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE, 53 LIBERTY street.—[illegible] Horse, [illegible] Harness, Portland Sleigh, Robe, Blankets, &c. On Monday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at stable, 133 Chrystie, near Broome. Sale positive.

JOSEPH STONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Monday, February 20, 1871, at 100 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a Stationery and Paper Hanging store. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH William street.—[illegible]
JOHN F. FARRELL, U. S. Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.
[illegible]
[illegible] Broadway [illegible]
H. W. [illegible] LAWRENCE, [illegible]

MARSHAL'S SALE OF A BAKERY.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, February 20, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] Bowery, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a first class Bakery, consisting of [illegible] Shelving, Glass Cases, Tables, Chairs, Troughs, Pans, Stoves, Scales, &c.; also complete assortment of Flour, Sugar, Molasses, &c. By order [illegible], City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Monday, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock, at No. 68 [illegible] street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Lager store, consisting of Bar and Bar Fixtures, Mirrors, Ale Pumps, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Decanters, &c. By order of W. H. Burns, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—M. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] [illegible] City Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SEWING MACHINES.—Marshal's sale.—Will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway,
20 Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, Howe and Florence elegant Silverplated Cabinet and other Family Sewing Machines, in perfect order. Also 12 Tubs of prime Butter, Cheese, Flour, lot of Household Furniture, Bureaus, Sofas, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

R. H. RUSSELL, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 205 Hudson street.—R. H. RUSSELL will sell this day, Monday, February 20, at 11 o'clock, contents of Liquor Store 415 West Thirty-seventh street, consisting of Counter, Beer Pump, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Glasses, hogshead XXX Ale, &c. Sale positive.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIQUORS.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, casks Gin, barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wine, Rum, cases Martell Brandy, Cigars, &c. A. COSTELLO, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Late Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AT 150 EAST FIFTIETH STREET, this day (Monday) February 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., one bay Mare; one set of Harness and one builders' Wagon. JAS. McGOVERN, Deputy. JAS. O'BRIEN (late Sheriff).

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF 12 BARRELS of Liquors, &c.—On Monday, February 20, at 10½ o'clock, at 12 Bowery, 12 barrels Liquors, viz.:—Of Bourbon Whiskeys, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines and a large lot of other liquors in cases, baskets Champagne, &c.; also two elegant 7½ octave rosewood Pianos, round corners, by the celebrated makers, Raven & Bacon. Sale positive.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, New York—Will sell, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, genteel Household Furniture, at 305 Myrtle avenue, near Oxford street, South Brooklyn—Black walnut Suits in haircloth, fine Brussels Carpets, Bureaus, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the genteel Parlor Furniture, &c., of a large house, two Parlor and one Library Suit, four French plate Mirrors, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Centre, Dining and other Tables; black walnut and other Chamber Suits, hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Toilet, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Stoves, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Wardrobes, 40 to 50 fine Carpets, Oilcloths, together with everything useful and necessary for housekeeping; in lots to dealers and housekeepers; also one barrel Fowling Piece; also 10 Sewing Machines.

FOR SALE.

A CHANCE IN A MILLION.—A GROCERY STORE in a first class location; rent only $28 per month; must be sold; will give a bargain. EINSTEIN'S Agency, 82 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—At a great sacrifice; must be sold on account of other business. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 15 years, manufacturing wooden ware for household purposes; fair profits and large sales. Apply at No. 8 Gansevoort street, in the rear.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A RESTAURANT with forty lodging rooms; for sale at a sacrifice; will trade for real estate. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—BROADWAY TAILOR STORES, Millinery and Fancy Goods Stores, first class Restaurants, Confectionery, Bakeries, corner Liquor Stores, Cigar Stores, Groceries, Billiard Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LIQUOR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER TEA AND GROCERY—ON Sixth avenue; full stock, horses, wagon, &c., and a four years' lease. Inquire of SCHUMANN & BEHRMAN, corner Chambers and Washington streets.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND.—STOCK, FIXTURES and Lease of an established Music, Stationery and Musical Instrument Store; splendid location; low rent; no opposition; will give a bargain. Apply at EINSTEIN'S Real Estate Agency, 82 Fifth avenue.

A NEATLY FITTED AND ADMIRABLY LOCATED Dining, Lunch and Oyster Saloon, with Bar, in Third ward, surrounded by mercantile houses; undoubted bargain. Apply to JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Money loaning a specialty.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WITH GOOD STOCK; FINE location and cheap rent; good chance for a German. Address APOTHEKE, Herald office.

DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT FOR SALE—WILL GO cheap for cash; owner sick. JOSEPH H. PORTER, No. 5 Dey street, room 15.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTION BUSINESS, on Broadway (old established), for sale a bargain, for cash, or would exchange. Rent and Fixtures low. Apply to BIGGS & SON, 266 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURING Whooping Cough Plasters; the only thing of the kind in the market; sold by all druggists; abundant and reliable testimonials as to their great efficacy. Apply at or address BULON'S Pharmacy, 549 Grand street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE MILK ROUTES; ALSO A MILK Depot, doing a splendid business, located on one of the best business streets in the city of Brooklyn; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, 22 (old No.) Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE WITHIN THREE DAYS.—A GOOD chance.—A good located and well frequented Restaurant, with Bar; full license, long lease and cheap rent; reason for selling, other business. Owner will be in from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply at 1.6 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COMMISSION business; will require a capital of from $4,000 to $5,000. Address D. P., station D.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FANCY GOODS and Trimmings Store, 87½ Division street. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, well situated; a chance for the right man; also Bar and Shelving for sale. Inquire 20 West Houston street, corner of Greene.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 230 WEST Twenty-seventh street, as packing house, been used for the last seven years; two stories high; 118 by 25 feet; no restrictions. Apply at the store, or of NICHOLAS CHRISTY, No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply for three days.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED BOOT AND SHOE Store in this city; satisfactory reasons for selling; terms moderate; agents need not apply. Address B., box 110 station A.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DRY GOODS STORE IN THE town, within 25 miles of New York, in New Jersey. Price $12,000, on easy terms. Good reasons for selling. Rare chance. Address DRY GOODS, box 127 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN A GOOD LOCATION, AN EXCELLENT Liquor Store. Come and see for yourself. THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 25 Chambers street.

$200 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A family grocery store up town; rent $18, with apartments; good stock and nice fixtures. WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

$275 FOR A CONFECTIONERY ON BEST BUSINESS part of Third avenue; cheap rent; tools for manufacturing if required. 401 Third avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

$800 CASH FOR THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Barroom corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets—Robinson's.

$2,500.—GROCERY STORE, CORNER OF THIRD avenue; free of rent; $300 weekly trade; lease; over $2,000 worth Stock; Horse and Wagon. Terms to suit. A bargain. MAX BAYERSDORFER, 334 Bowery.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FINE VACUUM PUMP, McGOWAN PATENT, in perfect order; price very low. Apply at 447 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND hand steam Engines and Boilers, steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys and Machinist's Tools. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, 157 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS SAFETY HOIST OR ELEVATOR, for opening five feet square, to be replaced with a larger elevator of Howard make. For price, &c., apply to JOHN TRIPNEY, 109 Beekman street, or 534 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, or GEO. C. HOWARD, 17 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Send for a circular. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 55 Cortlandt and 95, 35 and 37 Liberty st., etc.

THE TRADES.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Address, with references, D. C. J., Herald office.

JEWELLER WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS WORKMAN wanted, [illegible] class [illegible] work. Apply to P. E. ROBINSON, 15 Maiden lane, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED—TO ACCOMPANY AN expedition to the Rocky Mountains, from one to two years; must be thoroughly versed in field work and have the best recommendations. [illegible] box 2270 Post office.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER WANTED—FOR DROP AND power press; an ingenious workman, accustomed to brass and other soft metals, also an experienced hand for drop and die work. Apply to J. M. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Dey st.

WANTED—A DIE SINKER AND ENGRAVER TO ENGRAVE ladies' hat dies. Address box 244 Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A JEWELLER ACCUSTOMED TO FINISHING and working on fluted goods; also a good [illegible]. Apply to C. S. OWEN & CO., No. 5 Barclay lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CUSTOMERS' CUTTER, by a thorough practical man, 12 years' experience. Address 202 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER. NONE NEED APPLY except one who thoroughly understands his business. A competent person may call from 10 to 12 A. M. at Brandt's Hotel.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR [illegible] des enfants, [illegible] bonnes références. [illegible]

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, NON TELLEMENT [illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible] from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson street. Fee $1.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA), [illegible] of San Francisco, business and medical Clairvoyant. Consultations in English, French and German. 1,109 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 183 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MME. BYRON, MEDICAL AND [illegible] 339 Fourth avenue, [illegible] Twenty-[illegible] street, [illegible] 25c.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

YESTERDAY'S SPIRITUAL MANNA.

The Churches and the Congregations, the Services and the Sermons.

THE COMING LENT.

The Duty of the Christian to Himself and His Neighbor.

The Nearness of Death and the Glories of Eternal Life.

Theology of All Kinds—Pungent, Philosophical, Poetic, Profound and Prophetic.

After the dreadful weather of last week yesterday was an immense relief, and while the saints kept up their accustomed practice of betaking themselves to the house of their God many a sinner, who had been beguiled from his home by a clear sky and comparatively cleanly streets, allowed himself to be further drawn by the magic spell of the church bells and by memories of a God fearing childhood within the sacred precincts of the temple. The kindness of Providence in regard to the weather, therefore, though it may have tempted some of the harder cases among the reprobate into unusual paroxysms of Sabbath breaking, was, on the whole, favorable to the interests of religion, and the kingdom of Heaven gained, doubtless, a goodly number of promising citizens. As night drew on the Recording Angel, perhaps, had to keep the quills of his clerks driving fast and furious in erasing old scores of sins and inscribing in golden letters in the Book of Life, he lately initiated members of the "redeemed and ransomed band." However, there is little fear that he or his assistants will ever have reason to complain of a very long continued spell of overwork. Altogether yesterday was in every way a successful Sunday, and the hearts of pastors must have, indeed, thrilled with joy as they gazed upon the earnest faces of their numerous and attentive audiences.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Duty and Obligations of Christians Toward Each Other and Toward the World—Discourse by Dr. John Hall.

The pleasantness of the Sabbath day just past induced more than the ordinary numbers to attend church services yesterday, and as a consequence the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church was crowded so that there was scarcely standing room in the aisles. There is no extraneous attraction either in the building or the ritual of this church to draw the masses thither; but there is a power in the simple and touching manner in which the preacher holds up Christ and the doctrines of the Gospel before his audiences for acceptance and imitation. The subject of Dr. Hall's discourse yesterday morning was the duty and obligations of church members toward one another and toward mankind, and was based upon a portion of the lesson read, 1. Thessalonians, v., 14—"Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men." No extended proof is needed, he said, that God intended us to be social beings. It is shown by the tendencies of human nature, by the requirements of society and by manifold declarations of the Divine word. Man is everywhere a social being, and those who have buried themselves in woods and in dens and caves are exceptions. The building of cities, the appliances of trade and commerce and all our business relations can be effected only by a

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF THIS FACT.

When these social tendencies bring men together for vain or unholy purposes they become unsocial and mischievous, not only to the individuals, but to the race. God has provided for those tendencies in the family and in the Church, and the public displays referred to are opposed to the true social idea. Such persons have a dear 500 friends, but they know nothing about their own families. So in the Church we are connected by belief in the same truths for Christian co-operation in the spread of those truths. And if we understand our being those truths will be sanctified for good. He had, therefore, chosen the text for the special benefit of church members, and he prayed that the Holy Spirit would give them willing hearts to take the truth home with them. These words are spoken to all in the Church of Christ, though it might at first appear to be addressed only to ministers and elders; but this view would not be in the spirit of the exhortation. The Apostle takes no note of any diversities of Church orders, but calls them all brethren, bound together in one faith, in one Saviour, and travelling all in one road towards the enjoyment of one heavenly home. The text naturally divides itself into heads, so that the youngest and weakest need not find it difficult to comprehend.

WARN THE UNRULY.

This word "unruly" is borrowed from military discipline, and the Church of Christ is compared to an army, and the members to soldiers, whose duties require precision of movement, obedience to authority (verses 12 and 13) and conformity to the rules of association. Of what use would be an army which disregarded discipline? It would be a multitude, a mob, a crowd, a rabble; in an engagement with the enemy feeble and unwieldy. If any trample on the common arrangements of the Church it is the duty of members to warn such. Members may become thus unruly by indolence, neglect of the ordinances of the Church and the means of grace, and refusal to contribute their proportion toward the spread of the common truths believed by all. To suppose that ministers or church officers alone are responsible for this work is a grave mistake. Ministers have the least and worst opportunities for seeing church members; indeed, some they seldom or never see, and when they do they see them in their Sabbath aspect, as it were, their best side appears. But not so their fellow members and neighbors, who are acquainted, often intimately, with the secrets of their domestic life and private character. What should we think of a man who saw a fellow creature drowning and made no effort to rescue him? And what shall we think of the church member who, seeing other church members in danger—running into vicious and bad habits, imperiling their best interests and in danger of being drowned in perdition—philosophically speculates as to when their change shall come? Christian courtesy will teach us how and

WHEN THIS WARNING SHALL BE GIVEN,

with tenderness and brotherly compassion and not with cool, dignified superiority. The feeling and reason of the warned man will lead him to apprehend the motives and to think upon his ways and retrace his steps. And even if he does not, he will readily acknowledge that however mistaken we may be too kind his perilous condition, we are conscientious in our belief and in our warning. And what evils would be kept away from the Church of Christ if members would do this! Captain Lyons relates an incident of a burning bird, to keep her little ones within the nest until their wings were strong enough to support them in the air, enlarged and increased the size of the nest from time to time. And what instinct teaches that little creature reason ought to teach us to do for our fellow men to keep them from falling. We exhort you, therefore, brethren, warn the unruly.

COMFORT THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Many persons suffer because of weakness in themselves. Their faith is weak; conscience is not strong; they are too ready to agree with the last speaker, and think only of that side of the question. It is possible that the Apostle had in his mind some such persons when he penned these words. In no church have all Christians the same attainments. Some strong minds get hold of things as a mathematician does of a problem, and cannot be driven from their point. Others are lacking in clear-headedness, but they make up for it in tenderness and warm-hearted-ess, in which they have a peculiar power of their own. There is a very great tendency on the part of the strong-headed man to look with a supercilious eye upon his weaker brother. He (none not come into the church, and yet the tender, warm-hearted, blundering brother is often more use to the church than the other. Comfort the feeble-minded. And there is

NO COMFORT LIKE THAT WHICH COMES FROM GOD'S WORD.

A farmer in Ireland suffering from a tumor in his shoulder came to Dublin Hospital to have it removed. It was a painful operation, and when it was over he [illegible] if he took chloroform while under the knife. He [illegible] on the wall hung a card with this bit of Scripture—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect [illegible] whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee." This was enough for me, and I needed no other comfort or help." And thus it will ever be found of those who trust in the Lord.

SUPPORT THE WEAK.

Imagine a person who has heard a truth to him (?) seemingly, he thinks perhaps, to go to his minister for an explanation, but directs his steps to a fellow member, with whom he is more intimate, and seeks the required support. And that fellow member meets him and greets him with words and manner which, in effect, say "You are a very stupid fellow; the preacher can give you ideas, but he cannot give you sense to apprehend the truth." The weak brother is thrown back and hindered, perhaps, from acquiring the very truth which his soul needs. But you say, perhaps, some of them are controversial, self-willed, arrogant. Very well; we have been so, too. Thomas Scott, one of the greatest of Bible commentators was in that state once, though preaching regularly to a congregation, and near him the great Newton, despised as a Methodist, was preaching to another congregation. Scott wondered at Newton's success, though he despised him in his heart, and one evening he attended a lecture, when Newton chose his text—"Thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" It was a long time before Scott could be convinced that this Scripture and the comments made upon it were not aimed directly at himself. And so embittered was he against Newton he wrote eight or nine letters to him, seeking a controversy; but Newton, with Christian meekness and forbearance, declined to enter into any controversy, and replied, "My brother, I know where you are, for I have been over that ground, too." When afterward Scott learned that the lecture he had listened to was one of a series on the "Acts of the Apostles," there were no greater friends than he and Newton, and when the latter was dying he sought to have the other appointed his successor.

But the text hitherto has had relation only to church members and their children, but now it widens out like a river—

BE PATIENT TOWARD ALL MEN.

Christianity is not narrow. It takes account of all men, of every race. Some may be unreasonable. Paul asked to be delivered from such. And some may be scoffers and despisers of the truth. Well, they bring forth fruit after their kind; they know not what they do; therefore be patient towards all. There is no Pharisaic scorn here, but pure-minded simplicity. The Greek word means magnanimous, and is the same that is used to express the Lord's long suffering. An illustration of this magnanimous patience was presented from Judson's missionary life in Burmah, where, stepping from his boat he met and greeted a female—a princess of the country—and dropped a few words of Christian comfort in her ears and then bade her a hasty adieu and "God bless you." From that time forth she ceased to worship idols, and five years later, when another missionary went to the same place, this woman sought him out and heard the words of truth from his lips and became a Christian, and was afterwards the instrument of founding and planting the first

INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN BURMAH.

Be patient toward all men. They do not understand you; they do not like you; they do not want to be instructed by you; nevertheless, be patient toward them, as God has been patient toward you. Lessons from our omissions and neglect of these plain Christian precepts and the loss which the Church has suffered thereby were then enforced, and the greater power which members have over ministers in warming the unruly, comforting the feeble-minded and supporting the weak was also clearly pointed out. Many a man, said the Doctor, in closing, on the last round, could say, "Here I am, ready to plunge into a miserable eternity because my brethren saw me going down, but warned me not nor reached out a hand to help me." The simple pathos of the preacher's closing remarks deeply affected the audience and drew tears from many eyes, and doubtless led many to resolve to do better and to be more faithful in future.

ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

The Nearness of Death and the Duties of Life—Put Thine House in Order—Sermon by the Rev. Father Young.

This church is situated in Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in full view of the noble Hudson and Jersey Heights. Though an awkward place to get to, it was crowded yesterday, as usual, by the most select portion of the Catholic community, drawn thither by the reputed eloquence of the Paulist Father. Mass was celebrated by Father Spencer, a male choir singing in alternation, with the religious in the sanctuary, the Antiphonal with Gregorian chant.

After the first gospel the Rev. Mr. Young ascended the pulpit. After reading the regulations for Lent he said there would be services there on Wednesdays and Fridays of every week during the holy season. Instructions on Wednesdays and the devotion of the station or way of the cross on Fridays. He made the other usual announcements, and taking for his text Isaiah xxxviii. 1—"Put thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live"—he said a friend about to depart for Europe remarked, "I have

ARRANGED ALL MY AFFAIRS,

so as to have a pleasant journey." He did well. We will do better, when we shall have all our affairs arranged for a pleasant journey to that far off land from which we shall never return. To die well and happily we must fulfil our obligations to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves. He continued—Here I must confess I am somewhat troubled to answer how a man who is near death, whether he be in good health at the present moment or given over by his physicians, shall satisfy the demand if he has not already done so. The last and usually the most helpless moments of one's life are hardly the time to give God his due. God's obligations are fulfilled in living, not in dying well. God's obligations begin when we begin to live; not when we begin to die. Oh, this is a startling truth! What a fearful thought this must be to him who has never realized it as life went on, and only begins to think when the terrors of the

COMING JUDGMENT

are casting their shadows before and darkening the last hours of his misspent life! I hardly know what to say to that man whose life has been little more than a mockery of that God whom he pretended to serve, whose principles and faith were, indeed, Christian, but whose practice and works have been heathen. He has been a Catholic. Oh, yes, in name, but not in deed. That he is a Catholic seems to be a happy accident, for, to judge from the indifference he manifests in its practice, it is to be feared that had circumstances made him anything else the Catholic faith would be the last thing to which he would give a serious thought. When such are suddenly surprised with a message from death it is hard to say how they are to prepare to answer to God for their life. Their memory brings up little else than despised warnings, grace trifled with, neglected sacraments, prayerless days and desecrated Sundays. And I know not where they are to find the fruit that God comes seeking of them. Oh! my dear brethren, that these late workmen in God's service, and the dying would understand this. Such a man falls sick; he sends for a priest; he makes his confession as well as he can. He is not in a condition to remember the faults of so many years. He is sorry for his neglect and for his sins; but, tell me, is he sorry for what God has lost by his careless life? Does he express one regret that God has been dishonored by his bad life; that the Church of the faith he professes has been a loser by him; that he, by his inconsistent conduct, has been a stumbling block and a rock ahead to the unbeliever and the scoffer? No; this is the last thing that troubles him. What is one to do? Plainly this: Religion ought to be his all-absorbing thought. Every moment should be employed with a holy jealousy in prayer, lest God might be forgotten again. One, and only one, desire should fill his heart—

TO LOVE GOD

as perfectly as he may before he dies. He should frequently call to mind that comforting assurance which our blessed Lord gives to the penitent Magdalen—"Many sins are forgiven her, because she hath loved much." It is not a time for excuses, but a time of humble abandonment to the will and mercy of God. To die well and happily, we must, in the second place, fulfill our obligations to our neighbor. Scarcely a day of our life pass as in which we do not find that our neighbor has something against us. Debts accumulate, disputes arise, the incautious word is spoken the character of our neighbor, either from our folly or our spite, suffers; reconciliation is not made, forgiveness is neither asked nor given, friends are alienated, the sun goes down upon our wrath, and on the morrow we must die. Who is able to say when he comes to die, "I owe no man anything, my debts are all paid, I never wronged any one to whom I did not make restitution. I never lost a friend but I found him again; I have not an enemy on the face of the earth; happy is that man, for he will

DIE A HAPPY DEATH.

But how many there are at the hour of death who fling themselves both unwilling and unable to pay their just debts! How many who have heaped them an unwieldy inheritance to their relations, which becomes an inheritance of discord, law suits, troubles, deadly feuds and unhappiness! How often men die and show no fear to go to God with unclean hands, stained by the contact of ill-gotten goods and stolen money! How lightly the wrongs of a lifetime weigh upon their consciences! "The death thereof is an evil death, and hell is preferable to it." We are Christians, and we should meet death like Christians. Death in its very nature is humiliating and degrading to human nature. It conquers us. It leaves us not a trace of our liberty, not a vistage of our power. We wonder that the flesh is weak and trembles before it, but the spirit enrobed with Christian faith and hope, and strengthened with Christian charity is willing and courageous. The Christian's death is, then, no longer an unwilling object, but a glorious sacrifice. The flesh gone indeed, to the prison of the grave; but the spirit, let free from its mortal bonds, mounts to the skies, to be crowned with power and immortality. One thought alone should occupy our minds in our last hours—the thought of making our peace with God, whom we are so soon to meet. I know that many persons think it useless to try to pray when the strength is failing and the

SENSES ARE GROWING DULL.

They can pray in their souls, as a mainly woman told me on her deathbed, [illegible] that I induced the bends in her [illegible] and said to her—"I am not able to say my beads, father. I take them out to keep me company when I feel lonesome and I pray in my heart." We may make all our acts acts of water if we will. Our acceptance of sickness and death in the spirit of penance is prayer. My brethren, I have tried to lay to day before you the duties of the dying Christian. Soon will some of you be called upon to put them in practice. Are you all ready for the last preparation? Is your life to-day such as you would like it to be, if to-morrow you are to die? Prepare now, that you may be prepared then. Begin to-day, for the hour may come sooner than you imagine in which you shall hear the awful message from the Lord, "Put thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live."

CHRISTIAN FREE CHURCH.

Present Your Bodies a Living Sacrifice—Sermon by Rev. C. C. Foote.

The Christian church, situated on West Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, was yesterday morning filled with a very respectable assemblage, who listened with much attention to an instructive discourse delivered by the pastor, Rev. C. C. Foote. The church is quite an unpretending structure, both without and within, and is decorated with that simplicity which bespeaks more regard for inward feeling than outward show, and shows that the edifice is intended for the worship of God, and not as a temple of fashion, dedicated to Dives.

The text of the sermon was taken from St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, twelfth chapter and first verse—"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The reverend preacher commenced by explaining that this exhortation was the outgrowth of a previous portion of the epistle, and that the theological argument of which it treated was the deepest and broadest of any of the apostolic teachings. The keynote of the text was sacrifice, and it calls upon us to make

SACRIFICIAL OFFERINGS.

All nations from all ages have felt that some sacrifice was due to their deity. In olden times the sacrifice consisted of temporal goods, which were laid on the altar of God; for, as the Bible teaches, it is utterly impossible to reach God except by way of the altar. The offerings of the Jews were calves, or lambs, or kids, or oxen, and they led them to the temple, where they were laid upon the altar and immolated by the sacerdotal axe. The Gentiles frequently offered human sacrifices—not themselves, but their prisoners of war or their slaves. But a sacrifice to be efficacious must be voluntary; for God said unto Moses, when binding, to take only voluntary offerings, and not those given under compulsion. Mr. Foote then proceeded to say that

NOBODY OUGHT BE MADE A CHRISTIAN

unless he himself desires it. Never, said he, become a Christian unless of your own wish and unless determined that it shall be forever. It was said of some of our generals during the late war that they always planned lines of retreat before going into battle, while of others it was related that they tore up bridges behind them and made no calculations except for going forward. So should a Christian destroy all vestiges of sin in his soul, and resolve never to retreat from God once he had embraced His holy doctrines and offered himself as a living sacrifice. He then alluded to those Christians who say, "Oh, I love God and try to do His will, but I don't think it necessary to go to church or be so strict." But, said he, what sort of a Christian is he who goes out into the world and acts so that no one would suppose that he knew there was a God, or that he ever paid homage to Him or offered any sacrifice on His altar? And God is very particular as to the sacrifice offered to him. When living sacrifices of sheep and oxen were offered they should be without blemish. It would not do if they were blind or scarred, or lame or badly fed; they should be without blemish or stain. In the Book of Malachi is to be found proof of this when it speaks of those Jews who, having become so attached to their worldly possessions, sacrificed what was of no use to them—an ox which had been lamed or

A CALF THAT WAS BADLY FED,

or anything that had been rendered useless for other purposes; and, finding that they were deprived of that temporal prosperity which they expected, they cried out to the Lord, asking him why he had not blessed them; and, as the prophet tells us, he answered them, saying, "You have polluted my altar by your imperfect sacrifices; therefore the sacrifice offered to God must be without blemish, and Christians offering themselves must do it with their whole heart and in the firm determination not to again withdraw themselves from the influence of their Heavenly Father."

In conclusion Mr. Foote urged his congregation to follow the commands of Scripture, as expressed in the words of his text, but to do it voluntarily, and, said he, let those who to-day feel themselves ready to respond to the call, do so, but only those who do it with their whole heart and who are resolved to keep in the way of the Lord and follow in his divine footsteps.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Power of Prayer—Application to God and Man—Ancient and Modern Example—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Armitage.

The lovely spring weather yesterday morning left no excuse for the lazy and the indolent who might be inclined to plead the inclemency of the elements as a reason for being stay-at-homes from church. The morning was bright and slightly breezy, with a health-giving air that tended to invigorate the most plethoric or phlegmatic of natures. Crisp and dry as the sidewalks were, with an unclouded sky overhead, it was even more pleasant to go to church than to spend the forenoon "round the house." Those of the Rev. Dr. Armitage's congregation, at the Fifth avenue Baptist church, West Forty-sixth street (if there had been any sluggard enough among them to have stayed at home), who might have lapsed yesterday, would have lost an able and interesting discourse. But the church was well filled with

AN AUDIENCE KEEN TO APPRECIATE

the preacher's eloquent remarks, albeit the fairer portion of the congregation were not unmindful of the "vain things of this world," which, in their case, ever signify, at this season, the newest and the choicest of spring toilets.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage made the subject of his sermon "The Power of Prayer," and took his text from James v., 16—"The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." He said:—God does not require man to pray for the sake of praying, irrespective of its results. When those of ancient times insolently said, "What is the Almighty that we should serve him?" they were utterly ignorant of the impression which prayer is designed to make upon God and man. For, according to the text, prayer is largely availing—how largely we cannot define, but sufficiently so to open and shut heaven—so that as the ocean exceeds a drop, as the globe exceeds an atom, so

THE BLESSINGS OF PRAYER

exceed the blessings of prayerfulness. Therefore it is useless to attempt any description of that which surpasses the power of language. In this view of prayer it may be more profitable at once to illustrate rather than explain the power of the "effective, fervent prayer" upon God and man. The inspired apostle proceeds to do with a fearless dignity of words worthy of a prophet. In the wisdom of age and plenitude of inspiration he gives the keys of heaven into the hands of faithful and earnest prayer. "Elijah prayed earnestly that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the Earth brought forth her fruit." There is a marvellous power that

BINDS HEAVEN AND EARTH

together; that brings the hand of Jehovah and the hand of man into sympathy.

He makes the grass the hills adore;
He clothes the smiling fields with corn.

Queen Elizabeth once took her ring from her finger and gave it to a disinguished nobleman of her realm, with the promise that whenever he should fall into danger he should send the ring back to her and she would not only remember him but relieve him. Into that ring she had condoled all the prerogatives of her throne upon the honor of her word, and all the powers of her monarchy were

PLEDGED TO THE EARL OF ESSEX.

Could there be a happier image of the potency which has lodged in the mouth of prayer? He has put the signet of power on the finger of every man who spreads forth his hands in fervent prayer, and as the pledge is raised before the eternal throne every man is clothed with boldness and radiant with might. This is the omnipotent plea—"Thus saith the Lord, the Holy One of Israel: ask me of things to come, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me?" Truth in an accomplished sense He clothes the arm of human greatness with the power of omnipotence; so in a sense our poets boldly and truly sings,

Prayer moves the hand that moves the world.

Prayer secures all the resources of divinity for weak humanity. Lift up holy hands to God without wrath and doubting, and "it shall come to pass before they call, I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear." The very weakness and helplessness of the supplicant gives that energy to prayer which

SEEKS THE MERCIES OF OMNIPOTENCE

to immediate help. The languishing sigh of a crushed spirit flies faster than a ray of light shoots from the eye of the brightest star; it soars where the eagle never soared, and it dives where an angel never dived. The first chilling cry of exhaustion from the praying breast sends a thrill of burning help through the naked arm of the Godhead. The supplicant may be a simple Hannah, speaking "in her heart; only her lips moved;" or a lisping samuel, saying, "speak, Lord, thy servant heareth;" he may be a blind Bartimeus,

CRYING FOR A SIGHT

from God's eye, if happily he may find that eye to be a dying that groaning for one thought of remembrance in the divine heart, that he may live in the heavenly kingdom forever. Martin Luther once saw the Gospel brought into great straits, and he seemed to be sealed up from all possible sources of deliverance. He remembered that the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent [illegible] God and took hold of it in faith, determined never to cease his wrestling [illegible] Lo! he prevailed. At length he rose, and Christ is coming forth from obscurity to him, [illegible]

"THE WORD WAS MADE FLESH."

Impressed by these earnest words a decree from Charles V. proclaiming that no person should be molested for professing the Gospel. Black clouds fringed with the dew of blood hung over the Church, but the breath of Luther's prayers swept the venomed rain of blood away. And so it is with the privilege of righteous men to offer holy violence to God in prayer. Just as an army besieges a city and takes it by force, so, says our Saviour, the violent take blessings in prayer by force. You knock at heaven's gates and

THE HEART OF JEHOVAH

flies open before the resistless eloquence of prayer. It averts judgments, it removes defection, it mitigates suffering, it sustains infirmity, it vanquishes the powers of darkness, perfects the Christian graces and opens the kingdom of heaven to all believers. This is the power of prayer as it acts on God, and no less powerful is it as it acts upon the fervent supplicant himself. It is said of

ARCHIMEDES, THE FAMOUS MATHEMATICIAN OF SYRACUSE,

that he found a curious instrument for leverage, of which he said that if he could find a place outside of the earth to fix it over he could pry the very Earth out of its foundations. Such a lever is prayer, which, if you plant it upon the promises of God, lifts you up to the skies, changes your earthly desires into heavenly conceptions and converts Earth into heaven. This prayer exerts a most beneficial reflex influence upon the spirit and character of him who offers it. One of the most delightful exercises of the Christian heart is to trace this blessed influence upon those who pray. It adorns and beautifies those upon whom it reflects its light. It keeps the Christian graces alive and strong within them. It illuminates the mind with the most heavenly wisdom and strengthens it to triumph over the spirit of the world.

At the conclusion of Dr. Armitage's discourse Mr. Dodge made some remarks relative to the need there was for money to carry on the work of the Missionary Union. The collection yesterday at this church was devoted to the aid of that society. A handsome collection was taken up.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. Father Farrell Defines His Position.

At the conclusion of the gospel at the ordinary high mass yesterday at St. Joseph's, the pastor, the Rev. Father Farrell, ascended the pulpit, and, referring to the restrictions put upon the faithful for their observance during Lent, he said it was not advisable for men who had to work either with their hands or brains to live on one meal a day. Men down town, whose minds are constantly engaged in devising opportunities to get their hands into other men's pockets or to keep other men's hands out of their own, could scarcely get on with

SUCH MEAGRE FARE.

The pastor strongly urged his congregation to endeavor rather to deprive themselves of the use of liquors, which had a demoralizing and evil influence, than allow their health to suffer from loss of customary food. In referring to a fierce attack made upon him by a religious journal in its columns, he said a short time ago a lady ran after him in the street and asked him if he had become a Baptist minister. Unprincipled men, without a just conception of the injury they may do, start these

FOOLISH THINGS

in the minds of the people, and no one ever knows where they may end. These are the assumed leaders, and the most of us know where their teachings lead. The only black spot upon the record of the laboring classes in New York was the burning of an orphan asylum. After showing how unmerited

THE ONSLAUGHT UPON HIM

had been, and treating all his traducers and enemies would everywhere meet the forgiveness he freely accorded them in a spirit of charity, he went on. It is always very painful for a man to be obliged to speak of himself, yet such is my unpleasant position now. As rumors have been recently circulated to the effect that I had been removed from the pastorship of this church, because of certain acts and utterances of mine, especially of recent date, I feel it to be proper to inform you that I am not removed and that I am

NOT TO BE REMOVED.

At the same time I desire to say that it would grieve me exceedingly, no matter what may be my opinions in matters where Catholic faith leaves us free, that any one should interpret any word or act of mine in a sense contradictory to the teachings of the Church of God, which has had my love and allegiance from childhood. I have dedicated my whole life to the study of Catholic truth, and it has been my happiness for many years to preach to you that truth, and now I desire to declare above all things that I am

A LOVING AND LOYAL SON

of the Church of Christ, and that in no one will you find a more sincere adhesion to the doctrinal decisions of the Church, whether promulgated through the general councils or by the Holy See. Instead of being cast down by the unpleasantness caused by these rumors, I desire, my dear people, to take occasion from it to dedicate myself with renewed energy to your spiritual welfare and to impress more earnestly upon your minds and hearts the teaching and practice of our holy religion. And now, while

SINCERELY THANKING THE PRESS

of the country for the kind and respectful manner in which it has always spoken of me and in which it has lately alluded to me, I must express to you, my people, and to my fellow citizens of all denominations, my profound esteem for the general warm and substantial sympathy manifested toward me during these painful rumors. In conclusion, I will say that I have loved my religion better than my life, and I have also loved liberty with a very ardent devotion. Our religion does not forbid, but rather sanctifies it. There is no incompatibility between

RELIGION AND TRUE LIBERTY

any more than there is between religion and true science. A man may adore devoutly before the altar of God and worship enthusiastically before the shrine of liberty. While loving my religion more than life, I will ever, under its guidance, hate tyranny, oppression, injustice and wrong, and give my sympathy and assistance to the oppressed and the afflicted the world over.

The reverend gentleman then read the letter which he had written to the Archbishop, and described the scene that took place on their meeting in so touching a manner that he retired from the pulpit, leaving his congregation in tears.

The music at this church is very fine. Gerutti's mass in C was selected yesterday; but the celebrants' vestments and the altar covering being purple the *Gloria* was omitted.

Madame Anna Martinez, the soprano, sang a solo, during the interruption caused by the moving of the pulpit, in magnificent style. The other ladies and gentlemen of the choir are Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Hunner, Mr. Hamer, and Antonio Cellarinez, organist.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Relations Between God and Man—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth.

As usual this handsome edifice was crowded yesterday morning with the representatives of the *ton* who dwell on and near Murray Hill. The popular pastor, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, by his recent short absence seemed to be made more popular, and when he ascended the pulpit a general and spontaneous smile of pleasure and thankfulness seemed to pervade the entire congregation—pleasure at seeing the beloved pastor again and thankfulness because he had travelled so far over the railways and had returned unhurt.

Mr. Hepworth took his text from St. John iii., 16—"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." He said:—These are golden words, and such is their mighty significance that they have become the stand-point from which the whole world looks at Deity. The Apostle touched a chord in the great human heart which will forever vibrate with gratitude. The words may be regarded as indicating the peculiar character of the Christian religion and its claims upon our allegiance. They lift the whole Christian scheme above, very far above, all possible systems of philosophy, and make it an outgrowth and a proof of God's great love for us. No uninspired man could have uttered the text, and

NO LOGIC OF SCIENCE

could have deduced it from the known laws of mind or matter. It is the announcement of a new policy of the entrance into history of new spiritual forces. As the warrior who leads a nation to battle issues a proclamation of what he proposes to do in the policy by which he is to be guided, so this Christ and His Apostles proclaimed certain plans, but before unknown, plans as the foundations of the Kingdom of God. And these plans tell a wondering and a grateful world of the relation in which God stands to us, and of the possible relation in which we stand to Him. I think we shall never quite get used to the great truth which the text proclaims. I marvel at it more and more. And as sharpened science in these latter days discloses more and more of the majesty of Deity, discovering to us the magnitude of His power and the depths of His wisdom I am all the more

LOST IN WONDER AND AWE.

That He, the Creator of all worlds, should care for you and me enough to regard our little lives as of any moment whatever, staggers the understanding. But that He should take such deep interest in us all, the highest and the lowest alike, as to give us the Lord's Prayer, which permits us to call Him Father and to go to Him for strength when all earthly power fails us, and should then declare that for fear we shall lose our way He sends His only begotten Son to tell us by example, as well as precept, of the beauty of our holy life, is something which no man can understand, but which comes

TO THE LOWEST EMOTIONS

of the heart. Not one is forgotten. God is your father, whoever you are. Poor, ill-treated by the world, unstricken and guilty one, feeling sure that no man cares for you, God is your Heavenly Father, and you take no step without His help, and you are always protected by His power. And to give you from yourself, and to show you the way out of your despair, out of your remorse, out of your misery, the Christ, the only Son of God that has ever been begotten by the Creator of all the Almighty, has come with cheering words and holy promises.

NO WORK CONSISTS OF PHILOSOPHY,

no more mere opinions of great men, but a revelation, although it will immediately make you sure that your truest friend—the one who will help you most willingly and judge you most charitably—is the person you have never seen, but who watches you with more than a mother's solicitude and care.

Now if we can make ourselves worthy of that revelation, and act according to its spirit, how much of all our souls become and how pure and beautiful will our lives be! You can go to him in your youth and He will make your joys brighter; you can go to Him in middle life and He will make your duties plainer; you can go to Him in your age and He will give you a deeper faith, and when you die you will go to Him and to heaven, borne upward by the angels, who sing, "Our Father."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

The Burdens we must Bear for Ourselves and Others—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

As invariably is the case on every Sabbath morning, there was yesterday morning a large congregation at the Church of the Divine Paternity, or, as it is now popularly known and designated, Dr. Chapin's church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. After the usual prefatory exercises, comprising prayer, reading the Scriptures, some very excellent singing of select pieces by the very excellent choir, and singing by the congregation of the hymn beginning

Come to the house of prayer—
Come, ye afflicted, come!
The God of peace shall meet you there,
He makes that house His own.

Then followed

THE SERMON,

delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, pastor of the church. His text was Galatians vi., 2-5:—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. For if a man think himself to be something when he is nothing he deceiveth himself. But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone and not in another; for every man shall bear his own burden."

His first point was the importance of regarding the whole of truth aside from its distinctive features. There was not a doctrine under the Sun that cannot find support in the Bible by taking parts of passages. It was necessary to keep view of the connecting links to see the beauty of the whole. Dwelling on this point at considerable length, showing

THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS,

in preaching and interpretation of text, he proceeded to speak directly of the subject matter contained in the text. The great argument, he insisted, was that every man should examine himself. This examination will show that he is liable to the mistakes and imperfections of others. Every man has his burdens. Humanity is loaded with burdens. Some of these inhere with ourselves and must be borne by ourselves. First the text referred to the

BURDENS OF FAULTS AND SINS.

The injunction of the text was to help others bear them. We are to consider circumstances. Justice and charity are synonymous. What was the training of the man? What was his moral equipment? How did he go forth into the world ready to do its battles? We must view all these points. By the organism of society we are bound to make laws. But little of charity enters into our modern human laws. What a difference is made between the poor man who has stolen ten cents and the

MAGNIFICENT SWINDLER

who gambles largely in stocks and throws dice for the millions of others! Every one has his burden—he who has fallen in shame in and he whose sins are secret. In every case where there is evident penitence they were bound to forgive. What a hypocrite is he who will year after year nurse a bitter hate and seek and vow revenge for some fancied wrong, and yet stand up in church and

MUMBLE OVER THE LORD'S PRAYER.

It is our duty to pluck the brand from the burning. Whatever we do for others, they still must bear their own burdens of sin and sorrow. It is not the severity of punishment that is potent, but its surety. Punishment may check the man, punishment may stop him in his impious career, but it is mercy that must restore him. The great idea was that they should be just as considerate for others as they would have others considerate for them. There was in the community a

REMORSELESS HUNGER FOR SCANDAL.

Instead of consideration there is growing distrust and censoriousness. The censorious man is self-glorious—is like the Pharisee, who thanked God that he was not like the poor publican. It was their duty to probe deeply their inner lives. Having dwelt eloquently on this branch of his subject, he spoke of burdens as meaning griefs, sorrows, heartaches. Napoleon at St. Helena never said a better thing than when, as an overloaded porter came along, he told a party of gentlemen and ladies to respect the burden, pointing to the porter. He told a beautiful incident connected with the siege of Metz, and from this pictured life among the lowly in our great city, and how heroic bearers of the burdens of others are to be found here. He referred to

THE LATE ACCIDENT

on the Hudson River Railroad, as alluded to in an editorial in some religious paper. This editor's comments were subjected to a scathing analysis. In conclusion he dwelt upon the manifold burdens of sin and sorrow and suffering all have to bear. To-day came from poor, wrecked France, splendid in her past history and staggering under her present weight of woe, appeals to help bear her burdens. He closed with a most stirring appeal for France.

A collection in aid of France was taken up after the close of the sermon, and then with prayer, singing and benediction the exercises were concluded.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Allan, of Nova Scotia—The Certainty of Death.

Though the church of St. James is usually filled at the late service, on yesterday the large edifice was crowded to excess with a most respectable congregation. This was no doubt attributable to the beautiful weather which prevailed, and which induced many who would otherwise have performed their devotions at an earlier hour, to wait until they could make their orisons and enjoy the propitious season at the same time.

After the first gospel the Rev. Father Allan, of Nova Scotia, who is not altogether unknown to New Yorkers, ascended the altar and delivered a most impressive discourse on the

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS

and the certainty of death. The reverend gentleman first read the Gospel which was recited at the mass of the day, commencing at the eighteenth chapter and thirty-first verse of St. Luke, after which he took for his text the words—"And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment," Hebrews ix., 27. He said that as we are about to enter on the holy season of Lent a few observations on these words of the Apostle Paul would not be out of place. By whom, he asked, was this dread sentence of certain death pronounced? By the Ruler of the Earth; by the Creator of all things; by Him who commands the winds to be calm and the disturbed waters to be still. All His creatures obey His commands and carry out His will to the fullest, but one. Yes, there is one creature alone who does not obey His command. Who is it, he asked, that dares to dictate, as it were, to God? Which being, sprung from His almighty hand, dares to set up its own stubborn will against the decrees of its Creator? It is poor, weak man! Christians, for whom a God's blood was shed, the only creatures who refuse to obey God's will! Man, the most favored of God's creatures,

ALONE REFUSES TO BOW DOWN

to His divine command. The preacher then, in eloquent language, adverted to the eagerness with which men pursued their worldly avocations and the indifference which they display in that in which alone they should be serious, and to which all other pursuits are but means to an end—namely, preparation for the accomplishment of their being—a happy death. Passing through the crowded streets of our busy city, he continued, what a reflexion suggests themselves to us! We see men hurrying to and fro, thoroughly absorbed in that in which they are engaged, and with what end? To gain riches. Ask one of these did he reflect, when he started in the morning from his home, that before he returned again to it at night the gloomy portal of death may have closed upon him for ever. We will assuredly answer "no." The world seeks but vanity. What, he asked, are our preparations for that great end, the "[illegible] *remain?*" With many there is no such thing as prayer. The day to unknown as the sign there were no Creator to be petitio

RELIGIOUS.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

it. "He that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes;" and such shall be the fate of all who, having an opportunity to learn, refuse to do so. Therefore, let those who have deferred for forty or even fifty years "lay not that flattering unction to their souls" that they will be permitted to pass out of this world into oblivion without being held accountable. When the Bishop had concluded a hymn was sung. During this time the candidates for confirmation stepped forward to the altar rails and knelt down. There were six in all, three weather-beaten sailors, two women and a young girl. The hymn being concluded, the Bishop confirmed them by the laying on of hands, amid breathless silence on the part of the congregation.

The ceremony being over the Bishop pronounced a benediction and the services were concluded by singing—

Here rest my oft divided heart,
Fix'd on Thee, God, Thy Saviour's rest;
Who with the world would grieve to part,
When call'd on angel's food to feast?

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

"Mothers and Daughters"—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ormiston.

A large and attentive audience assembled last evening in this edifice, situated at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, where Dr. Ormiston delivered an effective and earnest discourse on the above subject. Every seat in the church was filled, and camp stools were placed in the aisles to partially accommodate the hundreds of persons who were compelled to stand during the service. The preacher selected his text from Matthew ix., 18-26. He remarked that while the text presented various phases of human suffering and physical infirmity, with the power of the Divine Healer they also had one of the most touching incidents to be found in the Bible. Most of his hearers could understand the motives which led Jairus to seek the Lord to restore his beloved daughter to him.

THE PRAYER OF THE FATHER

was granted, and Jesus repaired to the house of the rich man, and there found the mock mourners pursuing their doleful occupations. The custom of mock mourning was indeed pitiable. Grief should be genuine; grief was a great refiner. It drew out of a man a great deal that was earthy. Affliction often sent a man to Christ, and although personal or family afflictions were severe yet there were hidden blessings in them which would afterwards be experienced. Jairus was a rich man and despised publicans and sinners; yet when danger threatened he sought Jesus among the ranks of those he detested. Christian men and women would find themselves strengthened in spiritual things if they

MINGLED MORE WITH THE POOR.

There was great encouragement to bereaved and anxious parents. Parental affection often stimulated personal piety and strengthened personal faith. Men have often declared that they never became pious until they became parents. A man said to him once, "I am going to become a Christian, for I asked myself the question—Is my child to suffer because his father is a sinner?" How many more might have been

LED TO GOD BY LITTLE CHILDREN!

If God has removed any of their little ones they should take courage and hope, for they were not dead, but sleeping. Many parents mourn not over the departed dead, but over the living dead, for some children love not God, neither honor Him. Like the sons of Eli, they have grown up in sin and prefer the rivers of pleasure rather than the rivers of God. Some of them who were parents could understand the love that Jairus bore to his daughter. She was his constant companion, and his whole life was bent upon bringing her up in the paths of virtue, learning and art. Some of his hearers might have just such a daughter—just beginning to realize what life was. Let them beware and not train up their daughters for a hopeless life. It is sad to see so much

IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO THE BALLROOM.

It is painfully true that many a mother, at a great amount of personal sacrifice and at enormous expense, educate their daughters for a life which subsequently causes them the greatest grief. They behold the sinful path trodden by their daughters which they themselves have trained them to walk in. At the judgment day God will ask many a mother, "Where is that daughter I gave you?" It behooved every parent to be ready to answer such a question touching parental guardianship.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Selfishness from a Benevolent Point of View—An Appeal for France.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday to his usual large congregation upon the subject of individual and national benevolence based upon a wise self-interest. At the close of the sermon he made an eloquent appeal for the French, which was responded to by a collection supposed to be large. The text was Philippians ii., 4—"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." There are two great principles running through society which are seemingly antagonistic, yet all true prosperity depends upon their co-operation—the law which compels us to seek our own good and that which teaches us to seek the good of others. Every man must first

LOOK OUT FOR HIMSELF,

for the health of his body, for shelter, sustenance and mental and physical stores. Taking care of one's self is preparatory to true benevolence. It is dangerous to relax the responsibility of self-care. When we are commanded to love our neighbor as ourselves

THE QUALITY OF THE LOVE

is referred to, and not the quantity. We are to give a love that is large and generous; but it is not expected that a man will think as much for his neighbor as for himself. We are not to neglect our own affairs for the sake of pretended benevolence. Many individuals take care of everybody but themselves. If you are a father or a mother, there is your first sphere of duty. There you serve God and society. But many take care of the community first. They are seized with an

INFERNAL SPIRIT OF USEFULNESS.

They are always busy with this committee and that society. Whatever else you neglect don't neglect yourself and your house. Make home strong, rich, beautiful and happy, and then let home overflow. Make home a garden from which you can carry flowers and fruit for others. Intrusive curiosity and advice-giving are not to be encouraged. Some people are atmospheric popes. They suggest here and advise there; their advice is always cheap to give and dear to take. God abhors mischief makers. The principle that is to be coordinated with this self-care is the care of others. Because some people's steps are rarer on their own thresholds than anywhere else is no reason why you should be a nun or a monk. Sympathy is like the quills in wings. Exclusive thought of self, of your own plans, produces friction. A man who lives entirely for himself is

A MAGNIFIED AUGER,

boring his own little diameter, and the further he goes the harder it is for him to turn himself round. No man is more cheated than the selfish man. He seals up the cells from which he might get honey, and what is prosperity good for except to add to happiness? There are men in New York (not in Brooklyn) who repeat with golden bricks the old story of the woman who was walled up alive. Selfishness is a chord on which no angel will play; it makes a good bass, but alone it is harsh. You should be an organized man—strong, sharp and active; for you want a foundation. First, you are to look out for self, but it is that you may have leverage. There is a profligate benevolence. Some men are too kind; they trust everybody; they can't collect their debts; they bring benevolence into contempt. Such careless, aimless, dawdling men seem to serve only the purpose of an example for stingy men, who point to them as a proof of the folly of benevolence.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR OWN AFFAIRS,

and when you are grown strong use your strength for the good of your fellow men. We should bring up our children to despise charity unless it goes out. They should take nothing without giving an equivalent; not in the spirit of bargaining, but in pride and honor. Bring children up to be high-minded, brave, forcible; to be willing to do without what they cannot earn; willing to be poor, but not paupers. This regal independence, when attained, should be given for the public good. To consider the public welfare should be a part of the education that our children receive at home and at church. It is a shame for a man to have a good farm and

A BAD ROAD

in front of it; to have beautiful grounds and opaque fences. I believe some people are mad if they see their neighbors' bees go off with honey from their flowers, and they would like to keep the perfume of their orchards all to themselves. I am told that there are men in Brooklyn who do not want to pay their taxes; I am told that they evade them, that they hide property, depreciate the value of property; I am told that

THEY EVEN TELL LIES.

but that I cannot believe. They do make it a study how they shall best get their shoulder from under the burden. Their excuse is that the taxes they pay go to feed cormorants. It is always so in this world; the good must pay for the bad. I denounce the whole system of laxity of administration by which men are allowed, like moths, to eat through the threads of the commonwealth. It is not the worst that they take away money, but they take honor. It is the curse of charity that we doubt the honesty of the beggar. It is the curse of public spirit that men do not believe that the money they give goes to make the park beautiful, to widen the sewers, to build up the schools. Different sections of the same country should sympathize with each other. The prosperity of a part benefits every other part. To build up the West to the injury of the East is to injure the West. The law of the individual should be the law of nations. Nations are

VAST ORGANIZED ANIMALS

at present. Look at their banners. One bears the eagle, the cruellest bird of prey that infests the air, and England carries upon a bloody field a rampant lion. Others have double-headed eagles and others thistles. Whence comes the law that strength has a right to oppress weakness? Should men be more cruel for civilization? Yet wherever its edge touches a poor tribe—a weaker race—does it not corrode? Nations are first to secure independence and then

REACH OUT HELPING HANDS.

The spirit of rivalry is not only contrary to the Gospel, but to political economy. Even in my life there has been a new leaf turned. Nations no longer look savagely at the battles of others, offering no sympathy. The organizers of war are not the sufferers. The peasants, the wives and mothers, the little children without bread, are the sufferers in fair and beautiful France to-day because corruption sat upon the throne. Germany, too, suffers. Many of her scholars have closed their books and ceased to draw God's secrets from the stars. The universities are deserted; but the greatest misery is on France. God bless Germany. By every drop of our old Germanic blood we cry for blessings on our fatherland, but God spare and

PITY POOR FRANCE.

Lafayette is second in our hearts to none save Washington. France heard our birth cry and succored us when she was strong; shall we not hear her call? I have made my sermon on purpose to direct it to this issue. You who sent money to New Orleans when your name was a byword there will surely heed this appeal for France. Pass the baskets.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Institution of the Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Throngs of Strangers at the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Institution of the Rector, Rev. A. F. Steele—Imposing Ceremonies by the Bishop of Maryland—Sermon by Dr. Starkey on the Institutions of the Church.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

For several weeks past the congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal chapel have been deprived of their usual place of worship by the removal of the church building from South A, between Second and Third streets, to the lot corner of Third and A streets. The former site was a portion of the Beale estate, and was sold to Colonel Holden to be improved by two large houses like those which already adorn that block. The church was, therefore, removed to the present location, the grounds of which were purchased by the congregation. The building has been neatly repaired, and the minister, Mr. A. F. Steele, to whose labors the parish is indebted for much of its prosperity, was this morning formally instituted as the regular service according to the ritual of the Church.

The Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, performed the ceremony of institution, assisted by Rev. Dr. Starkey, of the Church of the Epiphany, and Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, of St. John's. The font and pulpit were beautifully decorated with natural flowers. The Bishop presented Mr. Steele, with his credentials, after which the senior warden gave the keys of the church to the new incumbent, which were received according to the formula in the Book of Common Prayer. The Bible, the ritual of the Episcopal service and the books of canons of the general and State Convention were afterwards offered and accepted by the same ceremonial. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Starkey, and was addressed more especially to the pastor, partaking of the character of the rites. He said the occasion was one of significant interest and illustrative of the practical

SUCCESSION OF APOSTOLIC AUTHORITY.

The Church has within it no schism. Its ministerial power is unquestioned. The parish deacon receives his authority from the bishop, and for the furtherance of the good work to which he is to-day instituted, the closest unity should exist between the people and the pastor. In holy baptism we are made new; so each rite of the Church imposes fresh obligations. God endowed the apostles with their power, the apostles the ministers, and the ministers the people, the Great Head bestowing His grace individually. The pastor must feel it is the divine law he is called upon to illustrate, and he should not be intimidated through the fear of man, though truth should sometimes make his sermons distasteful to them, for when the words were according to God's teaching they must prevail, and his congregation should sustain him.

OUR DIVINE HEAD, JESUS CHRIST,

sends out His ministerial officers. A deacon is not strictly a pastor, but in his authority lies the grace of priestly power. Our Lord calls Himself the good shepherd, knowing His sheep and leading them; so the pastor is the head of his flock, bidding them follow him, knowing he has the confidence of his people; and so your pastor to-day bids you follow him in the good work already begun, in which he has labored so manfully. The little church was the gift of a friend, and if they would all press on in the same spirit of liberality, according to their ability, they would all be victorious in the end, both in the accomplishment of the material labors and the successful spiritual advancement which would receive the greater reward at the Master's hands.

SERVICES AT THE METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

An Immense Congregation to Hear Dr. Newman—An Impressive Discourse on the Consequences of Sin and the Doctrine of Compensation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

There was an immense congregation at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church this morning to hear the Rev. Dr. Newman. The city is filled with strangers who have come to attend the carnival, and many of them were determined to avail themselves of such a favorable opportunity of listening to the distinguished divine and popular pastor of the Metropolitan. Crowds of people congregated near the church at an early hour. When the doors were opened it was impossible for the ushers to find seats for all the strangers. Some of the pewholders gave up their seats to visitors, and some, when they arrived, found their pews already occupied. Vice President Colfax gave his seat to a lady, and Mrs. Newman immediately made room in the pastor's pew for the polite Vice President. All the aisles were filled and also the steps leading to the pulpit platform. Many people were compelled to go away, being unable to find even standing room. Dr. Newman was equal to the occasion. He delivered a powerful sermon on the consequences of sin, to which the congregation listened with wrapt attention. He took his text from Luke xiii., 1 and 5:—

> There were present at that season some that told Him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus, answering them, said, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, nay; but, except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish; or those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you nay; but, except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish.

The facts which make up the compliments of human life are more difficult of solution than the doctrines of Christianity. These facts take hold on our sympathies. The doctrines are abstract truths, that appeal to the cold intellect. The matters of every day life are greater mysteries than the doctrines of the Trinity or the hypostatical union of the two natures of Christ. How the Almighty can permit suffering in innocent children, the defamation of a good man's character, calamities to befall the good and the evil at the same time, are mysteries which challenge our faith. The text records two calamities—one, the murdering of certain Galileans, and the other the death of eighteen persons by the falling of the Tower of Siloam. The purpose of the sermon is to recite the stories of these calamities and then to deduce therefrom the doctrines thereby taught. Dr. Newman then gave a rapid sketch of the Galileans—whom Pilate had put to death because they refused to acknowledge the authority of the Romans, and referred to the possible reasons the people might have had in detailing to Christ this massacre of his countrymen. Jesus replies to their question by citing a similar calamity, when eighteen impotent persons, who were waiting for the angel to trouble the waters of the pool of Siloam, were killed by the falling of a tower, and asks if they were to be considered greater sinners than others dwelling in Jerusalem. There are two points to be considered—what Christ did not deny and what he did deny. First, he did not deny that mankind suffer as sinners; that suffering is the penal consequence of transgression. This is in keeping with

THE CHARACTER OF GOD,

who cannot be unjust to a worm, a man or an angel. There is but one case in sacred history where a sinless being suffered. That person was Christ. Nor does Christ deny that signal punishment may come upon notorious offenders of the law. This were to deny the events of history. The flood swept over the Earth because every imagination of man's heart was evil. The men of Sodom were destroyed because of their sin. The Roman sword was unsheathed against Jerusalem because of her iniquity. Christ does not deny that these Galileans and men of Siloam were sinners. But what does he teach? He teaches, first, that special misfortunes are no proof of special guilt.

IT IS A PREVALENT SUPERSTITION

that evil comes to the evil—that great calamities are judgments sent from God. Yonder memorial window has the picture of the ill-fated steamer President, that sailed March 11, 1841, that carried one of the purest spirits that humanity can boast. Was it because George Cookman was guilty that he went to the bottom of the great deep? How the Almighty could permit so pure and noble a spirit so to suffer is one of the stern realities of life which must remain inexplicable till the opening of the book at the last day. Again, Christ does not teach that prolonged suffering is proof of great iniquity. Punishment is not so distributed in this life that every instance of it may be traced to individual sin; yet it is evidently the result of sin of some ancestor of Adam, of the common sin of humanity. The Saviour gives a striking illustration of this in the case of the blind man, when the Jews asked "which sinned, this man or his parents, that this man was born blind?" And Christ replied, "Neither, but that the works of God might be made manifest in him." In the range of Christian biography there is no instance that so well illustrates this point as the case of Robert Hall. Such was the acuteness of his pain for twenty years that he was unable to remain in bed and was often compelled to use one thousand drops of laudanum in a single night to allay pain; yet, with a soul on fire from on high, with a plenary inspiration from the skies he went on with his study and work, writing those wonderful sermons of his. This fact suggests

THE MINISTRY OF EVIL AND THE LAW OF COMPENSATION.

Throughout society we discover this law of his has a place, and this leads us to apply it to these mysterious cases. For every sensation of pain there is to be hereafter an additional sensation of pleasure; for every groan a shout. This is brought out in the parable of Dives and Lazarus, where Abraham is represented as saying, "Son, remember thou in thy life received thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted and thou art tormented." Thus at the last day this grand law shall bring to us joys of which we have been deprived on earth. Christ asserted clearly that we are not to judge of the moral characters of men by present good or evil. God maketh the rain to fall on the just and unjust. Doubtless the rule is that the most virtuous are the happiest. Divide the world into Pagan and Christian, and there is more happiness and prosperity in the Christian; more happiness and prosperity in the family that prays than where prayer is neglected. So, too, with individuals; though there are notable exceptions. Dr. Newman then drew a contrast between Paul and Nero, showing that though temporal prosperity was given to Nero during life, yet his moral character was despicable and his memory is despised, while Paul's lovely character is embalmed in the affections of mankind for all time. Character is that which a man is rather than that which he possesses. We are not to judge of the goodness of men nor enterprises hastily. When the first Methodist college was burned in 1795, ten years after its erection, Bishop Asbury considered it plain that God did not call Methodists to found colleges; but the twenty-five colleges, eighty-two seminaries and five theological institutions of the present day show God and the Methodists to be on the side of education. Time is an essential element in vindicating character. Christ, the apostles and martyrs were unappreciated in their day, but what name is now higher than the Son of Mary, or whose reputation is better than the apostles? Dr. Newman closed by dwelling on the exhortation, "Repent, lest ye likewise perish," appealing to his own people and to the many strangers present to give the angels cause to joy over their repentance, and invoking God to grant them everlasting life.

THE NEW HAMBURG HORROR.

A Diver's Sunday Work—Two More Bodies Recovered—Funeral of a Victim.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 19, 1871.

Last night, by request of the friends of Doc Simmons, the dead engineer, Superintendent Toucey sent for the submarine diver, Lowe, of New York, to search the bottom of the river. This morning Lowe descended, and after being in the water thirty-four minutes returned with the body of the stranger who was on Simmons' engine. He found it embedded in the débris south of where the engine laid and under the tender. As the diver appeared upon the surface with the limpid form in his arms a cry of horror ran through the crowd, and there were exclamations of "That's Doc!" but as the body was brought to full view none recognized it. However, it was tenderly taken charge of at once, and the clothing was searched. There were found on him papers and letters recommending him as a locomotive engineer and a card of membership attaching him to the Engineers' Brotherhood, thus insuring his life under the terms of that Brotherhood.

On all the letters and papers, and upon the Brotherhood card, his name is written as James Humphrey, of Carmansville, Pa.

Again the diver disappeared below the surface of the water; but was not gone so long the second time when he appeared with the lifeless form of Doc Simmons, the engineer. The body was recognized at once by many of the dead engineer's friends who stood around. Silently the grief-stricken friends and comrades bore his remains to dry land. No mutilation, no scars nor gashes. He must have been drowned. Everything about him goes to prove that theory. Unlike the rest of the bodies his was not saturated with oil, nor was there hardly a smell of oil about him. Humphrey's body was shockingly mutilated about the waist and abdomen. There was not a bruise nor a burn visible upon poor Doc Simmons. When the nine A. M. train from New York came along the bodies were placed in the baggage car and brought to Poughkeepsie. Upon their arrival here they were at once taken in charge by undertaker Butsen and conveyed to his headquarters, where they were carefully washed and laid out, and to-morrow morning will be forwarded to their grief-stricken friends in New York and Pennsylvania. This makes twenty-two bodies in all that have been found, and no more are expected to be found. After Doc Simmons was brought up the successful diver made another exploration, but reported no more bodies, and the superintendent, who was present, is firm in the belief that there are no more. He has, however, in order to satisfy all parties, given the diver instructions to go down again to-morrow, not only to search for bodies, but to bring up whatever baggage or packages of valise he may find.

It is thought the jury will be ready to give a verdict by two o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

The funeral services over the remains of Edward Lawrence Mooney, the young brakeman who lost his life in the terrible disaster on the Hudson River Railroad at New Hamburgh the night of Monday, the 6th inst., took place yesterday, at the residence of his father, Mr. Edward Mooney, the artist, No. 43 West Tenth street. Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison square Presbyterian church, conducted the services and made a short address, alluding to the circumstances under which young Mooney lost his life. The remains were enclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, and on it were placed a floral cross and some wreaths. During the services the parlors of the house were filled with the friends of the family. Among those present were ex-Mayor Westervelt, Allison Richards, Julian Pratt, Victor Bishop, Joseph Picard, Dr. J. C. Smith, Mr. Hyslop and Mr. Freeman, the nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt. To-day the remains will be taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, for interment in the family vault.

A Defence of the New Hamburgers.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We, the undersigned, citizens of New Hamburg, ask you, as an act of justice due the inhabitants of this village, to publish this statement, as a vindication of our honesty and humanity. This village has been unfortunate in not only being the place where the appalling railroad slaughter occurred, but we have been outrageously slandered by the reports sent to some of the New York dailies. We do not charge the reporters of intentionally accusing us of brutality in the treatment of the dead bodies taken from the wrecked train or of stealing their property, but do think they should take more pains to ascertain the truth before sending to their respective papers such defamatory reports. The fact, beyond a shadow of a doubt, is, that all the bodies recovered from the wreck were taken from the water by the citizens of this village and vicinity and all the property belonging to them that was saved was rescued by the citizens. The corpses were not treated inhumanly. One was drawn over the broken ice with a rope by two strangers to this place, who were understood to be employés of the railroad. They evidently were drunk, and the solemnity of the occasion only prevented them from being ducked in the river; for it was they who made disgraceful remarks on the female apparel as it was taken out of the water. This body, as soon as it could be got to the ice that would bear, was taken possession of by those of the villagers who were caring for the victims and treated as tenderly as if a brother or friend, as all the bodies were. If you could have seen the tears in the eyes of those strong men as they tenderly handled the corpses you would believe they had some little heart. The accusation of plundering the bodies and wreck we deny *in toto*. Not one resident of this village was seen to take anything of value. One report said that half of the houses of this village were furnished from the wreck. The smart individual who wrote that report certainly must have had a very correct idea of the amount of furniture that could be taken from one sleeping car with one-half burned to a coal and the other half buried six feet under water. There can be no doubt but he has a chimerical imagination. The facts are that as the trains arrived from both north and south, all the vampires and human vultures that could raise money enough to pay their fare came here to steal. There was not much stolen, but all that was stolen was taken by them. Some even from your virtuous city were recognized by detectives, and the villains were clothed in farmers' attire. So even you have some slightly dishonest people. We may have; but if we have they were restrained by the presence of those who would know and mark them. Had there been any wounded there is not a house but would have been thrown open to receive them, as those passengers on the unfortunate train who remained in the village until morning can testify.

WM. G. FERRIS. WM. P. DRAKE.
WM. B. MILLARD. WALTER BENNETT.
JOHN P. MILLARD. JOHN W. MYERS.
H. J. BAUS. R. A. STACKRIDER.
W. J. BOGARDUS. PETER LAWSON.
C. F. HASBROOK. WM. F. WESTERVELT.
ELIAS BROWER. W. J. BALLARD.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Feb. 19, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was better both in extent and tone. Still the transactions are far from rendering trade really active. The merchants do not look for a heavy business so early in the season, but the buyers who have already appeared have shown less hesitation in their purchases, and if they are a sample of the great mass of out-of-town merchants who are to follow a decided revival in the spring trade may be looked for.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

In financial circles the business of last week was perhaps the lightest transacted in many years. The check to speculation is exhibited in no better way. The daily printed lists of the sales at the Stock Exchange show that money is steadily going into trustworthy investments, such as the first class railway mortgages, and that the dealings in the active stocks are confined more or less to the old *habitués* of Wall street. There is very little question about the cheapness of many of the dividend-paying stocks, but the outside element has grown cautious and conservative and will not readily join in any so-called "movement" where the treachery of cliques is so likely to leave them in the lurch. There are at present fully a dozen first class railway stocks which are selling far below their value as compared with investments such as bonds and mortgages, or even government bonds, but the pools and rings of the street have so terrified the public that they will not buy. In fact the only outside purchases nowadays of such stocks are made by parties who can pay for them out and out and take them home.

The stock market was very dull and very steady for a business of six days. The only changes of importance were in Western Union Telegraph, which advanced about one per cent, and in Pacific Mail, which improved over two per cent. The latter seems to have been selected as the present "card," and rumors are in circulation, as usual under such circumstances, that an alliance of a highly remunerative character is to be made with the Central Pacific Railroad. The New Hamburg disaster made the Vanderbilt securities heavy, but lowered their price less than one-half per cent. Wabash fell off one per cent and St. Paul was weaker. Erie also receded from its recent advance. Otherwise intense steadiness and intense dulness prevailed.

Gold was feverish, owing to the complication arising out of an advance in foreign exchange, coupled with a fear of sales by the Treasury Department. In fact a rumor that there had been secret sales on government account produced a sudden decline to 110¾ early in the week, as against 111⅜ at the beginning. The street being unable to fathom the truth of the rumor, and foreign exchange advancing to 109½ for sixty day sterling gold, went back to 111⅜. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	111⅜	111¼
Tuesday	111⅜	111
Wednesday	111⅜	110¾
Thursday	111⅜	110⅞
Friday	111⅜	111
Saturday	111⅜	111¼

Government bonds also were irregular, the recent sharp advance having brought such a large supply of them from Europe as to depress the market nearly one per cent. The German bankers were very successful in this speculation, and are credited with having made heavy profits. The market having found its level became steady, and toward the close became strong, with an upward reaction. The prices at the close Saturday were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 113 a 113¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¼ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 114¼ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅜ a 112; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., registered, January and July, 110¼ a 110½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110¼ a 110½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110¼ a 110½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¼ a 107⅜; do. do., coupon, 110⅛ a 110⅜.

Money was easier than at any time this season. After two o'clock on Saturday many lenders found difficulty in placing their balances at better than three per cent. In the regular hours for making loans the general rate was four per cent on all classes of collaterals. Prime commercial paper is scarce and in demand at 6½ per cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks reflects the large deportation of specie to Europe last week, and shows a loss of nearly a million dollars in the item of coin reserve. The gain in legal tenders is, however, nearly six hundred thousand dollars; so that the actual loss of reserve is less than four hundred thousand dollars. But as the deposits have been largely increased, both by receipts of currency from the interior and by loans of the banks to their customers, the liabilities have been so increased that the surplus reserve has been impaired to the extent of over nine hundred thousand dollars. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	February 11.	February 18.
Loans	$271,271,345	$274,912,520
Specie	25,660,714	24,707,337
Circulation	31,790,164	31,737,841
Deposits	214,060,375	216,290,833
Legal tenders	55,773,292	56,366,639

The changes are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$3,641,175
Decrease in specie	953,377
Decrease in circulation	52,323
Increase in deposits	2,229,458
Increase in legal tenders	593,347

The banks still continue to hold over $19,000,000 in excess of the reserve required by law.

THE FINAL STREET QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing street prices Saturday evening for the principal stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 47⅜ a 47½; Pacific Mail, 44¾ a 44⅞; New York Central, consolidated, 94¼ a 94⅜; New York Central, scrip, 90⅜ a 90½; Erie, 21⅞ a 22; Reading, 99⅜ a 99½; Lake Shore, 94¼ a 94⅜; Northwestern, 75¾ a 76¼; do. preferred, 86¼ a 86½; Rock Island, 107¼ a 107⅜; St. Paul, 53¼ a 53½; do. preferred, 74¾ a 75; Wabash, 52 a 52¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 35¼ a 35½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2 a 2¼; Cincinnati, Columbus and Indiana Central, 15¼ a 15½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market, without noticeable change in prices, was quiet but steady. The demand was mostly from exporters. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
For export	503	1,787	[illegible]
For home consumption	422	[illegible]	6[illegible]5
For speculation	—	40	40
Total bales	1,331	2,050	3,381

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	13
Good ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14	14¼
Low middling	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	15
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Good middling	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛

—For future deliveries the market was very quiet, but prices were well sustained. The sales were confined to 2,100 bales as follows:—February, 300 at 14⅞c.; March, 1,200 at 14⅞c.; April, 400 at 15⅛c.; May, 1,100 at 15⅜c.; June, 100 at 15⅝c. Exchange—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 February for 100 March. Also yesterday after report, 4,900 bales, as follows:—February, 400 at 14⅝c.; March, 1,200 at 14⅞c.; 300 at 14 7-16c.; April, 500 at 15⅛c.; June, 200 at 15c., 300 at 15⅛c., 100 at 14 15-16c.; July, 200 at 15½c. The average prices of yesterday's transactions for forward delivery were—February, 14.85c.; April, 14.60c.; May, 14.73c.; March sold at 14⅞c., June sold at 14⅞c., July sold at 15c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, as usual, on Saturday, but holders were firm in their views, demanding full prices for all grades. There were sold 400 bags ex Treva, on private terms. The other kinds continued to rule quiet, but steady. We append the current quotations:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, 10½c. a 11⅛c.; good, 11⅝c. a 11¾c.; prime, 12½c. a 13⅛c., gold, in bond, sixty days; and Maracaibo, 14c. a 15c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 9½c. a 10c.; Java, 18½c. a 21c., gold, duty paid.

FREIGHTS.—There was but little business transacted, the offerings of almost all articles continuing light; but rates were generally steady. The chartering demand was light and rates for most kinds of tonnage favored shippers. The engagements were—To Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton at 3-16d. a 5-16d.; a small lot lard at 25s.; and, per steamer, 300 bales cotton at 5-16d. a 3/8d., and 2,000 bushels wheat at 7½d. To Gibraltar, 100 cases petroleum and 30 hhds. tobacco on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Gibraltar, for orders, French and Spanish ports excluded, with 1,600 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a bark, from Galveston to Liverpool, with 1,200 bales cotton, at or about 11-16d.; a bark, from Savannah to Trieste, with 1,100 bales cotton, at 11-32d.; a bark to Mobile, general cargo and back, to a port north of Hatteras, with cotton, at ⅞c.; a bark to Amsterdam, with 1,200 bales cotton, and a steamer from Boston to Savannah, general cargo, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 4,274 bbls. flour, 100 do. and 1,000 bags corn meal, 8,400 bushels wheat, 14,200 do. corn, 1,850 do. oats. The market for State and Western flour was unusually quiet, the demand being very light, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and prices were heavy, especially for lots on the wharf. The sales were only about 5,500 bbls., at prices within the range of our quotations annexed. For Southern flour the market was dull and heavy, though prices were not notably lower. Sales, 250 bbls. Rye flour was quiet but steady in value. Sales, 210 bbls. Of corn meal, the sales were small, being confined to about 200 bbls., but prices were steady. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00	a $6 00
Superfine State	6 25	a 6 60
Extra State	6 85	a 7 00
Choice do	7 00	a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 25	a 6 60
Extra do	6 85	a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00	a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85	a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a 7 50
Family	7 50	a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75	a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00	a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50	a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00	a 10 00
Rye flour	5 00	a 6 35
Southern	6 50	a 7 50
Choice do	8 00	a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75	a 4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60	a 4 75

—The market for wheat was moderately active, the demand being almost entirely for No. 2 spring, which closed firm at about $1 52 in store and $1 54 afloat. There were sold 45,000 bushels, at $1 51 a $1 52 for No. 2 spring in store, $1 54 for do. afloat, $1 73 for white, and $1 60 for amber Pennsylvania. Corn was in fair request at firm prices, the sales being 60,000 bushels, at 81c. a 82c. for mixed Western on track, 83½c. a 84c. for do. afloat, 82c. a 85c. for yellow. Oats were dull, but held for full figures. The sales were only about 10,000 bushels, in lots, at 66c. a 67c. for Ohio. Rye was dull and prices were nominal at former quotations. Barley was more sought after and held with firmness. There were disposed of about 32,000 bushels, including Bay of Quinte at $1 15. Canada at $1 a $1 05—the inside price for common, and $1 08 for Western in store. Barley malt was quiet and unchanged.

GUNNIES.—The market was quiet, and we heard of no sales. Prices were unchanged.

HOPS.—The demand was moderate, and mostly for small lots, but prices were unchanged. The few sales made were within the range of 5c. a 10c. for common to extra, new crop.

HAY was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Shipping, $1 20; retail lots, $1 25 a $1 45; long straw, $1 55 a $1 60; short do., $1 11 a $1 15.

MOLASSES.—The market for both foreign and domestic was very quiet, and we heard of no sales of moment; prices were unchanged. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 37c.; Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 35c.; do. clayed, 20c. a 25c.; centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 20c.; Demerara, 35c. a 40c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 69c.

NAVAL STORES.—With moderate offerings and a fair demand the market for spirits turpentine was firmer and prices advanced to 53½c., which was the closing figure for merchantable lots in yard. There were disposed of 375 bbls. at 53c. a 53½c. for merchantable—almost all at the latter price. The market for all kinds of rosin continued extremely quiet, and prices were lower for strained. Other grades were unchanged in value. The sales were 1,200 bbls. common and strained at $2 60 a $2 62½; 200 do. No. 1 at $3 a $3 50, and a small lot pale at $4 50. We quote—Strained $2 60 a $2 62½; No. 2, $2 70 a $3; No. 1, $3 25 a $4 25; pale and extra pale to window glass, $4 50 a $7. Tar was dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations.

PETROLEUM.—There was but little demand for crude, in bulk, and the sales were unimportant, while the market was heavy, though not lower, the closing prices being 14⅞c. a 14⅝c. Crude, in bbls., was dull and nominal at our last quotations. Naphtha was but little sought after, and lower prices prevailed. Cargoes were obtainable at 10⅛c. About 500 bbls., in bulk, were sold at 4⅜c. There was no business of moment transacted in refined, the demand being light, and the market was heavy, and prices were ⅛c. lower, closing at 24⅝c. for cargoes. A cargo of 1,500 bbls. was sold at 24⅝c. We heard of no other sales. Jobbing lots were dull and unchanged. The market in Philadelphia was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were without particular change. The closing prices were 24½c. a 24⅝c. for spot and 24¾c. for March.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,096 bbls. pork, 4,096 bbls. and tierces beef, 792 packages cut meats, 2,370 bbls. and tierces lard, 702 dressed hogs. The market for pork was very quiet, the demand continuing light, and prices were easier, especially for lots for future delivery; 1,000 bbls. mess were sold for April at $23 62½, a decline of 12½c., and about 200 bbls., in lots, were disposed of at $23 for light mess and $22 50 for prime mess; Western mess for quick delivery was obtainable at $22 50. Dressed hogs were slow of sale. We quote:—Western, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; city, 10⅛c. a 11c. Bacon was dull, and we heard of no sales, except 50 boxes long clear at 11⅜c. for city. Prices were nominal at 11⅛c. a 11⅝c. for Western and city long clear, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c. for city and Western short do., 11c. a 11⅛c. for Cumberland cut. Cut meats were slow of sale, but unchanged in value. There were sold 150 packages pickled hams within the range of 11⅞c. a 15c. We quote:—Smoked and bagged hams, 15c. a 17c.; pickled do., 14⅛c. a 15⅛c. The market for lard was quiet, but steady at yesterday's closing figures. The sales were 200 packages at 13⅛c for prime Western steam and city within the range of 12⅞c. a 13c. for No. 1 to steam. For future delivery there were sold 250 tierces for May at 13⅜c. March was quoted at 13⅛c. and April 13⅜c. Beef hams were quoted at $30 a $31 50, without sales of moment. Beef in bbls. was dull and unchanged. Sales 150 bbls. at from $12 to $18 for plain and extra mess. Beef in tierces was quiet, with small sales within the range of $26 a $32 for prime and India mess.

RICE.—Carolina remained quiet but steady and firm with continued small offerings; about 20 tierces were sold at from 8c. to 8⅜c. for fair to prime.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet, and with holders generally anxious to operate prices were heavy at 9c. a 9⅛c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were about 800 hhds., part, if not all, at 8 81-100c. a 9⅛c. for Cuba, 11⅛c. for Demerara; also 2,378 boxes, at 8⅝c. a 10⅛c., including 1,890 centrifugal at 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Refined was depressed, closing at 13⅞c. for hard, 12⅞c. a 12⅝c. for soft white, and 11⅝c. a 12c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜ a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9⅛c.

STEARINE.—We heard of no sales, the demand being light. Prices were without particular change. We quote:—Prime, 12⅛c.

SEEDS.—Clover remained quiet at 11⅛c. No sales of moment were reported. Timothy was dull and nominal. Calcutta linseed was quiet at $2 10, gold, duty paid, on 60 days' time.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady. Sales 150,000 lbs. at 8⅞c. a 9c. for prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 548 bbls. The market was quiet and heavy. Sales 210 bbls. at 92⅛c. a 92½c.

THE FATAL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There is some mystery connected with this fire which Coroner Whitehill would do well to inquire into. For instance, how is it that if Mr. Weinberg was in the building No. 183 Fulton street, Brooklyn, when the fire occurred which caused the death of my poor father, and knowing that there was a strange old gentleman in the house, he not make an attempt to save him, or at least give an alarm which might have saved his life at such an early hour, between six and seven o'clock in the evening? And, as I am informed that deceased went there as a teacher at a certain hour in the day—that is, from six to seven—where were his pupils at that hour?

L. STERN, 95 Sixth avenue, New York.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DAVIS—PORTER.—At Easton, Pa., on Wednesday, February 15, by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Lafayette College, WILLIAM H. DAVIS to MARY J. PORTER, daughter of the late James M. Porter.

NEWCOMB—HARRIS.—On Thursday, February 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Dyng, Dr. O. NEWCOMB to MISS FANNIE T. HARRIS, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Harris, all of this city.

TILTON—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, February 14, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, FRANCIS W. TILTON, of Long Branch, to LAURA L. JOHNSON, of this city.

Died.

BRESLIN.—On Sunday, February 19, PATRICK BRESLIN, a native of the parish of Movelli, county Donegal, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of his cousin, Patrick Breslin, corner of Front and Jay streets; thence to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

BRIGGS.—At Mott Haven, February 18, ELSIE CRANE BRIGGS, daughter of Captain George Briggs, aged 19 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, Grove street, Mott Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Cars leave Twenty-sixth street at half-past two.

BROWN.—On Sunday, February 19, at his residence, 139½ Twelfth street, South Brooklyn, JOSEPH BROWN, in the 36th year of his age.

The members of Eastern Star Lodge are respectfully invited.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNCE.—On Sunday morning, February 19, after a lingering illness, MARY A., beloved wife of Joseph B. Bunce, aged 27 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, No. 243 East 119th street. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

BUTLER.—On Sunday evening, February 19, ANASTASIA MARY C., daughter of James and Anastasia Butler, and sister to the late Captain Edward K. Butler, in the 21st year of her age.

Requiescat in pace.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 19, of congestion of the lungs, JANE, wife of John Campbell, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 157 Raymond street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from there to the Flatbush Cemetery.

CASSIDY.—On Saturday morning, February 18, at her late residence, 595 Second avenue, MARGARET, wife of Patrick Cassidy, formerly of county Westmeath, Ireland, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCHILL.—On Sunday, February 19, ETHEL, infant daughter of William and Sarah J. Churchill, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 169 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, February 18, JOSEPHINE, daughter of John and Mary Coleman, of the above place, and sister of James H. Coleman, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 59 First street, Albany.

CORDUAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 19, MARY ELIZABETH CORDUAN, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Joseph Corduan, No. 221 Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CUMMINS.—On Sunday morning, February 19, MARY CUMMINS, wife of Patrick Cummins, aged 38 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 Seventh street, corner of First avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Richmond papers please copy.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 18, NELSON H. CURTIS, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Benjamin F. and Henry B. Curtis, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 85 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DISBROW.—On Sunday morning, February 19, THOMAS R. DISBROW, aged 56 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

DOUGHERTY.—On Sunday, February 19, at her father's residence, 201 Madison street, ELLEN AGNES, youngest child of William and the late Alice Dougherty, in the 22d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Teresa's church on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, when a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, February 17, at her residence, No. 314 West Thirty-fourth street, HARRIET, widow of Charles Edwards, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, at All Souls' church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FAIRCHILD.—At Jersey City, after a lingering illness, on Sunday, February 19, HELEN VAN FELT, wife of James L. Fairchild, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Schanck, 140 Mercer street, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FISH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, February 18, PAUL J. FISH, Esq., formerly of Williamsburg, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

GROGAN.—On Sunday morning, February 19, at half-past nine o'clock, PHILIP H. GROGAN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 104 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HAINES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, February 18, JOHN D. HAINES, aged 56 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., to-day (Monday). Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Nyack, on the arrival of the half-past nine o'clock train from the foot of Chambers street, New York.

HARLAND.—On Saturday, February 18, THOMAS, son of Thomas and Irene E. Harland, born December 24, 1863.

The funeral will take place from No. 316 West Thirty-third street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Washington (D. C.) and Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

HARTLEY.—On Sunday, February 19, LANGFORD R., son of J. and A. D. Hartley, in his 9th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 165 West Forty-fifth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HOGAN.—MARY HOGAN, late of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 64 years.

Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 120 Mulberry street.

HYATT.—On Friday, February 17, of nervous debility, WILLIAM H. HYATT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Alanson Methodist Episcopal church, Norfolk street, near Grand, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock precisely.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, February 19, CHARLES G., youngest child of Wm. H. and Delia A. Johnson, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 71 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEACH.—On Sunday morning, February 19, Mr. CHARLES LEACH, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Montgomery street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAHAN.—On Sunday, February 19, Mrs. MARTHA MAHAN, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 660 Sixth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In Harlem, on Saturday, February 18, LAWRENCE MARTIN, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at his late residence, Second avenue, near 125th street.

MONK.—On Sunday, February 19, MARY ANGELA, wife of William W. Monk and daughter of George Starr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, February 18, at her residence in Jersey City, Mrs. JULIA MURPHY, native of the city of Cork, aged 94 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MCCRACKEN.—On Friday, February 17, ALEXANDER MCCRACKEN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 404 West Twenty-ninth street.

Ayrshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

RAY.—On Saturday, February 18, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of John Ray.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the North Baptist church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

REARDON.—On Saturday morning, February 18, at eight o'clock MARY, the third child of John and Margaret Reardon, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner Dean and Court streets, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, February 18, THOMAS J. RUSSELL, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 110th street, near Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Athlone papers please copy.

RYERSON.—On Saturday afternoon, February 18, EDNA, only daughter of George W. and Sarah D. B. Ryerson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 132 East 127th street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SIMMONS.—On Monday, February 6, in the New Hamburg accident on the Hudson River Railroad, EDWARD H. SIMMONS, youngest son of the late Dr. John Simmons, in the 37th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, February 19, Mr. T. B. SMITH.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Yonkers Methodist Episcopal church, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street depot at half-past eleven A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at Yonkers.

SMITH.—On Saturday, February 18, Mrs. ANNE SMITH, widow of Bartholomew Smith, late of the parish of Lavee, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 53 King street.

SNODGRASS.—At his residence, 510 East Eighty-second street, on Sunday, February 19, at 12 o'clock M., THOMAS SNODGRASS, ex-sergeant of police of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Lancaster (Pa.) papers please copy.

SNOOK.—On Friday, February 17, MARY S. SNOOK, widow of James Snook, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, John B. Snook, and son-in-law, William T. Doremus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John B. Snook, 158 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, February 18, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Charles W. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 233 East Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

THORNTON.—On Saturday evening, February 18, MARY, eldest daughter of William J. and Eliza Thornton, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 152 East Sixty-second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—On Saturday, February 18, Mrs. PHEBE T. VAN BRUNT, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 223 East Eighty-fifth street, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

VARNUM.—On Friday, February 17, of pneumonia, MARY A., widow of Joseph B. Varnum and daughter of N. R. Graham, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and Edward De Rosa, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the University place church, corner of Tenth street.

WADSWORTH.—On Thursday evening, February 16, EMMA V., youngest daughter of John and Caroline A. Wadsworth.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's church, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. Remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

WATERBURY.—At Darien, Conn., on Saturday, February 18, JOHN WATERBURY, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's church, Darien, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The New Haven Railroad train leaving Twenty-seventh street at 11:30 A. M. will be met by carriages at Noroton station.

WOODS.—On Saturday, February 18, ELLEN, wife of James Woods, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 King street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PEACE OR EUROPEAN REVOLUTION

Herald Special Report from London.

Queen Victoria's Circular to Prussia for Peace.

LORD LOFTUS' AUDIENCE WITH BISMARCK.

The German Premier Refuses to Receive the British Papers Officially.

No Outside "Interference Permitted" in Dealing With France.

Revolutionary Warlike Movement in the South of Europe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have just been informed, on very excellent authority, and proceed to transmit the intelligence by special cable telegram to the HERALD, that it is expected that a very considerable amount of angry feeling will be evoked in diplomatic and governmental circles in England, by the reception of an official announcement from Berlin of the refusal of the Prussian government to receive, in its executive capacity and formally, the latest circular addressed by Earl Granville, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Cabinet of the Emperor William, urging the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia.

THE QUEEN'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

The British circular, which was addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Loftus, Queen Victoria's Ambassador in Berlin, and a copy forwarded to Mr. Odo Russell at Versailles, bears date the 26th of January.

In this circular Earl Granville recapitulates in the first instance, the position of France, and sets forth the "unwillingness which her Majesty's government entertains to press advice, which, from its very nature, and the existence of the present surrounding facts, must necessarily be discouraging to a people (the French) engaged in the defence of their national territory and who are the best judges of what their own interest and honor require."

Earl Granville continues to say:—"No such consideration as that indicated above applies to the matter of a frank communication on the part of her Majesty's Ministers with the government of Germany, which government, in the amplitude of its power and the enjoyment of a full tide of victory, cannot fear the prevalence of any misconstruction of its own motives in endeavoring to bring to a termination the miseries of a great war."

Up to this time no distinct intimation has been given in London of the actual demands of Germany for peace. Her Majesty's government would not assume to offer a suggestion of the actual terms of settlement between the belligerents. The Queen's Ministers believe that an explicit declaration of the views which are entertained by the imperial government of Germany on that subject would hasten the approach of the period of an actual cessation of the horrors of the war, and thus put a stop to the losses which are endured by both parties, even by the victorious armies of the Emperor William in France.

BISMARCK REFUSES TO RECEIVE THE PAPERS OFFICIALLY.

When Earl Granville's circular was officially read by Lord Loftus, at the moment of its delivery, in Berlin, Premier Count Bismarck in both cases—that of Loftus' copy and of Odo Russell's coming from Versailles—met the offer of its presentation for record by an official refusal to receive it.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE PERMITTED.

This refusal was accompanied on the part of the Prussian statesman by the declaration of an announcement, couched in words of rather vague import, but to the effect that "Germany positively refuses to allow any interference on the part of the other Powers with regard to the question of peace or a continuance of the war between Germany and France, as this matter must be settled by the Emperor with France alone."

PRUSSIAN INTRIGUE ON THE ITALIAN BORDER.

I have to assure you also that it is known in London that an active intrigue is proceeding from Berlin having for its object the neutralization of Savoy in the event of the war taking a new direction.

THE MURMUR OF REVOLUTION SOUTH.

Mr. Odo Russell has forwarded advices to the British government from Versailles, in which he assures the Queen's Ministers that the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia is absolutely certain, but that "the early inception of a revolutionary warlike movement in the south of Europe is highly probable."

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Rumors from the East—The Black Sea and the Danube.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

A rumor has been circulating in the city to-day, on the strength of advices which are said to have been received from Constantinople, to the effect that it will be proposed to extend the deliberations of the European Conference to the question of the future control of the Danube, but I learn that it is pronounced on authority to be without foundation.

MEXICO.

Report of Prussian Naval Operations in the Pacific.

Revolutionary Agitation and Political Demoralization.

Germans and French in Riotous Conflict.

MEXICO, Feb. 12,
VIA LAKE CITY, Fla., Feb. 19, 1871.

A telegram from Mansello states that a Prussian corvette has captured two rich French prizes in the Pacific.

INSURRECTION.

The chief Losada and his Indians in the Tepic district have taken up arms against the State and federal governments at Coruna, who have taken the field against them.

Losada will undoubtedly fall.

A large and distinguished part of the conservative church party met at the capital and declared their acceptance of the liberal principles of the constitution of 1857. A schism has in consequence occurred in the church party. The Catholic Club has dissolved.

A special newspaper advocates the claims of the seceders.

The cargo of the American schooner Anna C. Leverett has been seized at Tamaulipas. The captain was caught trying to introduce contraband goods. The vessel and cargo are valued at $30,000. The captain and crew have been detained.

Stupendous frauds are charged upon the Treasurer General, who is held responsible for a deficiency of $5,000,000. He demanded an investigation, but, under pretence of illness, the investigation has been continually postponed. It is alleged that a prominent statesman of Mexico has made a million by his defalcation.

The war in Guerrero continues with varying success.

The rumors of Juarez having acquired wealth by illicit means are discredited. The wealth in Juarez's family has been acquired by sons-in-law, one a Cuban, another a Spaniard and a third a Mexican.

REVOLUTION ANTICIPATED.

Many anticipate a revolution or an attempt at one on the election of the President.

PARADE.

The Porfiristas had a public procession in the streets of the capital on the 5th inst.—the first of the kind in Mexico.

GERMANS AND FRENCH IN CONFLICT.

The Germans had a grand celebration at their club rooms on the 6th inst.

The French made this the occasion for a riot, and attempted to break up the demonstrations, but the rioters were dispersed by the police.

Several were wounded, many arrested and several Mexican spectators wounded.

Much excitement exists among the foreigners in consequence, and the authorities ordered the German flag to be hauled down from the clubroom. This is considered a direct insult to Germany, as on this occasion the new imperial flag was hoisted for the first time.

LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Previous to the German-French riot M. Burdell, French Representative, called on Minister Nelson, asking him to use his influence to prevent a demonstration, as the French considered the celebration an insult to their national and personal dignity. Burdell at the same time reminded Nelson that he (Burdell) held no official relations with the Mexican government. The French were becoming much excited.

Mr. Nelson laid the matter before the Minister of State. At this point in the proceedings Nelson stopped. It was only owing to the action taken beforehand that more serious results were avoided.

A lady is among the wounded.

The Germans appear to have been ready to repeat in Mexico their exploits in France, and the result was the same; for nearly all the wounded are Frenchmen.

The excitement continues unabated. Numerous street fights have occurred between the French and Germans.

PARLIAMENT.

An extra session of Congress has been called by the permanent deputation to assemble on the 10th of March. There was an avowed purpose of impeaching Juarez, but the opposition have since abandoned the plan, and are preparing a law declaring Juarez ineligible for re-election. It is doubtful whether Congress will pass the law. The extra session has been called for the purpose of considering before House the budget for the coming year.

FROM TEHAUNTEPEC.

A Tehauntepec letter published in the *Diario* announces the discovery and reconnaisance of a large lake, near the Atrato river, not laid down in maps. The lake contains a sufficiency of water to feed the upper part of the proposed canal easily, on account of its elevation. The writer adds that the fact is of great importance, the public now believing that if a canal is made a railway will follow.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Cock fighting is prohibited in the district of Mexico.

AMNESTY.

Juarez has pardoned the prisoners concerned in the San Luis Potosi revolution of last year who were not included in the amnesty.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. Hoffman has been appointed Commercial Agent of Mexico at Havana.

It is reported that Manuel Espircroz will receive the appointment of Consul General at San Francisco.

A SHIVER.

A slight shake of earthquake was felt at the capital on the 7th instant.

GERMAN NATIONALITY.

Royal Exposition of Bavarian Policy—Loyal to the Confederation, but for Peace.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have to inform the HERALD, by cable telgram, that I received despatches from Munich this morning which report that his Highness Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, representing the King, closed the session of the National Legislative Diet yesterday. In his speech from the throne the Prince alluded to "the glorious part taken by the Bavarian army in the war." He promised that Bavaria would ever remain loyally attached to the imperial Fatherland, and demanded for Germany "a firm, united and peaceful empire."

Bavarian Sympathy for Conquered France.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg states, apparently on semi-official authority, that Bavaria asks for no territorial aggrandisement, and the intention of making the annexed French territory a distinct province of the empire has not been abandoned.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

M. Arago's Visit to Florence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have just been informed, on good authority, that M. Arago has no official or semi-official mission to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel from France.

ITALY AND TUNIS.

The Bey's Envoy in Active Negotiation in Florence—Hopes of a Peaceful Settlement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1871.

I have advices for the HERALD from Florence, dated in that city yesterday, which enable me to report by cable that *La Nazione*, of the Italian city, states that in consequence of an interview between Minister Venosta and Hussam Pasha, the special Envoy of the Bey of Tunis, the negotiations for the settlement of the difficulty existing between Italy and Tunis appears to promise a satisfactory result.

CUBA.

Reported Landing of Filibusters at Vuelta Abajo—Denial by the Spaniards—Wholesale Surrenders of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1871.

Reports were circulated that 700 filibusters had been landed at Vuelta Abajo, but the government officially denies the truth of the report, and says it originated in the running aground of a Spanish gunboat and the landing of the crew, who were mistaken for filibusters.

It is reported that 1,000 persons presented themselves for surrender at Puerto Principe in one day, and that 400 persons surrender daily in the Eastern Department.

The carnival is an exceedingly animated one, and there is now an immense procession on the Plaza.

WASHINGTON.

The Modified Democracy in Opposition to the Jones and Blair Fire-Eaters.

The Fenian Exiles at the Capital.

SENATOR SUMNER'S ILLNESS.

His Physician Warns Him to Cease His Senatorial Labors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

Jones and Blair and the Modified Democracy.

A prominent feature in the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House on Saturday was the proposition of Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, that the government of the United States shall pay for and have undisputed title to the ground of the national cemeteries. The object of Mr. Jones was to have the government pay for the Arlington estate and such other property in the Southern States where the Union dead lie buried. General Stoughton, of Michigan, made an argument to show that the ground used for national cemeteries belonged to the United States, first, by right of conquest, and second, by virtue of that clause of the constitution that gives the right to Congress to make war. He also quoted from the act of Congress of February, 1867, to show that the Secretary of War has power to enter upon, purchase and take any real estate that may in his judgment be necessary for establishing cemeteries for the burial of the soldiers of the republic. It is evident that Jones was endeavoring to imitate Senator McCreery in exhuming the remains of the Union soldiers. There was not a democrat in the House who sustained him. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, one of the ablest democrats, utterly repudiated the proposition of Mr. Jones, and made a short, pithy speech against it. The truth is that such men as McCreery, Frank Blair and Jones only represent the extreme fire-eating wing of the democratic part. This was shown by the fact that the amendment of Mr. Jones was voted down without a division. It is admitted by leading democrats that the propositions of Messrs. McCreery and Jones, and the speech of Senator Blair in reply to Senator Morton the other day, have done more to injure the democratic party than anything that has occurred since the campaign of 1868. The letters received by Senator Morton since the delivery of his speech, from prominent, sensible democrats in different parts of the country, indicate that Blair, McCreery and Jones are not regarded as the representatives of the more intelligent portion of the democratic party. Senator Morton himself has more orders for his speech on the position of the democracy in regard to the fifteenth amendment and the reconstruction acts than the printers are able to fill.

A Little Mineral Museum Job.

In the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which will probably be reported to-morrow, there is an item of $10,000 to reimburse Joseph S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the collection of a mineral cabinet. It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson is the same man of whom President Grant grew suspicious about the McGarrahan claims. It is said that Wilson has always had an eye to the main chance, and there are members of the Committee on Appropriations who have an idea that he is no more entitled to this $10,000 than any other citizen of the United States. The cabinet of minerals was established by Judge Edmonds, who was formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office. It has relied for its contributions upon the various agents of the United States sent out to survey the public lands and to make explorations in the interest of science. It is part of the instructions of these officials that they shall contribute to this cabinet such specimens of minerals as they find. Everything now composing the cabinet has been contributed in this way. Hence, it is argued that Mr. Wilson has nothing to do with it, and that his proposition is simply an evidence that he fully appreciates the importance of the office he lately held.

Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society—Operations During 1870.

The New York avenue Presbyterian church was well filled last evening on the occasion of the annual meeting of the American Tract Society. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, presided. Senators Scott and Tipton and Rev. Messrs. Mitchell and Shearer delivered addresses. The report of the society's operations show that of the $116,171 received during the year in donations and legacies New England gave nearly one-fifth, and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania more than seven-tenths, the latter States giving $77,569. The expenditures for actual missionary operations were $115,452. The administration expenses of the society were otherwise provided. Of 287 colporteurs employed 134 were in the South. One is a Chinaman, laboring in California. The colporteurs have made 257,000 Christian family visits. The society gives to the destitute, through colporteurs, home missionaries, chaplains and others, publications to the value of $1,200 worth per week.

The Fenian Exiles in Washington.

The Fenian exiles, accompanied by Messrs. Barton and Murray, of the Washington city councils, arrived here this morning and have taken rooms at the Ebbitt House. They were cordially received at the depot by the Irish citizens of this city, but there was no formal reception. The party consists of T. F. Burke, C. N. O'Connell, Henry S. Mulleda, Patrick Walsh, George Brown, Edward Power, John McClure, Peter Vaugh, John Devoy, William F. Rauntree, P. O'Leary, P. Lennon and E. P. St. Clair. During to-day they have been the recipients of congratulations from a large number of the citizens of the capital. This evening they were hospitably entertained by Mr. William Forsyth, Superintendent of Streets and Sewers, at his residence on G street. The exiles are the guests of the City until Wednesday, when it is their intention to accept the hospitalities of the Irish citizens of Washington, and remain here until the latter part of the week. It is proposed to have a grand demonstration at Lincoln Hall on Friday evening in honor of their liberation.

The Health of Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner was much better to-day, and suffered but very little. His physician has informed him that he cannot expect to regain his health unless he gives up all kinds of mental labor, and that he must not think of resuming his seat in the Senate for some time to come. In conversation with a gentleman who enjoys his confidence he expressed a willingness to yield to the advice of his physician, but regretted that he could not participate in the business of the Senate, believing that it was his duty to continue his opposition to the measures proposed by the President in regard to the St. Domingo question.

The New Loan in Europe.

Favorable advices have been received from Europe concerning the prospects of funding the five-twenties into the new bonds. Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, have accepted agencies for the loan. Subscription papers and other necessary documents relating to the loan were sent these two firms by Saturday's steamer.

Sam Cox and Theo. Allen.

A statement has been published to the effect that Sam Cox had charged in the House that Theodore Allen, a leading republican politician, of New York city, had been convicted of burglary. Mr. Cox denies this and says he never made any such charge.

Alleged Frauds on the Freedmen.

William B. Wiggins, ex-Mayor of Wilmington, Del., has been arrested in West Virginia by the Freedmen's Bureau for alleged frauds on colored bounty claimants, and taken to Wilmington for trial.

Miscegenation in High Life.

The upper crust among the colored population of this city are on the qui vive as to the report in circulation that a well known colored physician, who is one of the professors attached to the medical department of Howard University, intends soon to wed a lady his senior in years but of unadulterated Caucasian descent, and who occupies quite a prominent position in the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The time of the meeting of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has been changed from the 10th of June to the 24th of May next, to take place in Washington.

THE TENNESSEE.

The Feeling Concerning Her in Boston—Contrary Opinions—Report of Captain Roberts of the Brig Elsey.

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

The feeling here concerning the safety of the United States steamer Tennessee is daily becoming more uneasy. The opinions that she has gone to bottom and will never be heard from again, and the theories that she is still safe, are shared about evenly by the community. Seafaring men generally indulge in the belief that no disaster has befel her: but their well-founded reasoning does not wholly displace the fearful apprehensions of those who have relatives and friends on board. The brig Elsey, which cleared from Cape Haytien on the 21st ult. for this port arrived late last night. Captain Roberts, upon being informed of the mammoth steamship seen by Captain Hodgkins, of the brig Baker, off St. Nicholas mole on the 29th ult. says that he is quite positive that she was the Swatara, and not the Tennessee. The latter steamer, he affirms, could not possibly have been there at that time, and the Swatara very likely was, and she would have been heading in the direction which Captain Hodgkins described.

Apprehensions for the Safety of the Tennessee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

Many persons who have been hopeful of the safety of the Tennessee are beginning to despair, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of gentlemen in high official position that she is safe.

THE LEGISLATIVE TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS.

The Senate Again Fails to Receive the Impeachment Managers—The Chief Justice of the State Also To Be Tried—The Two Rival Governors—Clayton Swearing in the Militia—Prospects of a Civil War.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19, 1871.

A despatch from Little Rock says:—

When the roll was called in the Senate to-day only thirteen members were present, the same as yesterday. There not being a quorum present the officer announced that no quorum was present. Mr. Hadley moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Thierson stated that he had a motion to offer, but the President, disregarding him, put the motion to adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Thierson declared that this was a damnable outrage on our rights—infamous, ungentlemanly and unparliamentary.

At this point the impeachment managers appeared and were announced to the Senate, but the Senate having again been adjourned, they returned without declaring the impeachment.

Articles of impeachment against Chief Justice McClure were presented in the House by Mr. Podgett, who said he would have read the *Republican's* editorial of yesterday, and that everything was possible from the people, and that McClure is charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to oust Lieutenant Governor Johnston.

The articles, after three hours' discussion, were adopted by a vote of 44 to 30.

The vote was reconsidered, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Podgett offered another resolution reciting that the Governor had refused to surrender his office after his impeachment by the House, and memorializing the President of the United States and Congress to guarantee a republican form of government to the people of Arkansas, and to protect them from the usurpations of Clayton. Under the rules the resolutions lie over, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

The Sheriff reported to the Supreme Court that he had been unable to get personal service of the order on the Lieutenant Governor to answer why the Chief Justice's injunction to prevent his acting as Sheriff should not be made permanent.

We have two Governors and will probably have two Justices on Monday. Clayton refuses to surrender the office. McClure, it is understood, will do the same thing. It is thought Johnson will appoint a successor to McClure at once.

Clayton has his house guarded and is swearing in all the militia he can get. A very few suppose that the Supreme Court will issue warrants to be served before articles of impeachment can be prosecuted against McClure.

OBITUARY.

John Bankhead Magruder.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, announces the death, at Houston, in that State, on yesterday afternoon, of ex-General Magruder, of the Confederate army. He was born in Virginia about the year 1810, and entered West Point Military Academy in July, 1826, graduating fifteenth in his class in 1830. During the war with Mexico he served with distinguished gallantry, receiving two brevets—the last that of lieutenant colonel—for meritorious conduct on the battle field. At the outbreak of the rebellion he obtained the rank of major general. He commanded the Confederates at the battle of Big Bethel, in which he defeated the federals under Ben Butler. In 1862 he was in command on the Peninsula, but was subsequently sent to Petersburg, where to his delay has been attributed the failure of Lee to cut McClellan's line of retreat upon the James during the seven days' battles before Richmond. General Magruder was subsequently sent to Texas, and while there recaptured Galveston from the federal forces. A few months later he made a campaign in New Mexico and Arizona, gaining some advantages at first, but was finally compelled to retreat. He did nothing of consequence during the remainder of the rebellion, and on its close went to Mexico, where he obtained a position from Maximilian. On the overthrow of the empire he returned to the United States, settling in Texas.

General Magruder was a remarkably handsome man and very vain of his personal appearance. He was the aristocrat of aristocrats in the old army, but, notwithstanding his *hauteur*, was social and convival to a degree.

LARGE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Loss Over $60,000—The Buffalo Evening Post and Courier Printing Offices Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1871.

A fire broke out about half-past five o'clock this morning in the second story of the brick building No. 204 Washington street, occupied by the Buffalo *Evening Post*. It spread rapidly to the south adjoining buildings Nos. 202, 198, 196, completely destroying Nos. 204 and 202, and materially damaging the others. The loss in buildings and stock is over $60,000, which is nearly all covered by insurance. The building No. 204 was owned by Warren, Johnson & Co., and occupied by George J. Bryant, proprietor of the Buffalo *Evening Post*, and Muttar & Hoddick, picture frame manufacturers. Bryant's loss is $10,000; insured for $6,500. Muttar & Hoddick's loss is $8,000; insured. Warren, Johnson & Co. sustain a loss on the building, over the insurance, of $2,000. The building No. 202 was owned by E. R. Jewett, and occupied by Gibson F. Howard & Co., tobacconists. The loss in stock is $15,000, fully insured, and the loss on the building $6,000. The block 198 and 196 was owned by William G. Fargo. The upper stories were occupied by Warren, Johnson & Co. as editorial and newsrooms of the Buffalo *Courier*. The newsroom of the *Courier*, in the upper story, was completely gutted, a new font of type being destroyed and the presses in the lower story and the editorial room were slightly injured by water. The loss in stock, &c., is about $10,000. J. L. Chichester, bookbinder, in the lower story, sustained a loss of $8,000 in stock. Hofstetter & Strauss, clothiers, in the lower story, sustained in stock damaged by water a loss of about $25,000; covered by insurance. The *Courier* will be published to-morrow in the extensive job printing office of the proprietor, on the Main street front of the establishment, which is affording every facility. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TORNADO IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Helena, Ark., Nearly Destroyed—Loss About $100,000—Iuka and Pocahontas, Miss., Badly Damaged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19, 1871.

A hurricane on Friday night destroyed or damaged a majority of the buildings left by the recent fire at Helena, Ark. Mrs. Stewart, a widow, was fatally injured and her little son instantly killed. The Baptist church was demolished, and a large number of other buildings either demolished or badly damaged. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Miles & Co., commission merchants; Ramsey & West, liverymen; J. J. Howeston & Co., dry goods; Basford & Morton, commission merchants. The loss is estimated to be from $75,000 to $100,000.

On the same night Pocahontas and Iuka, Miss., suffered from the same cause.

The Hurricane in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18, 1871.

A heavy wind prevailed here last night. George Purvis' sash factory was blown down and trees were uprooted.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Growing Feeling in Washington Favorable to an Absolute Withdrawal of the British Flag from Our Continent—The Basis of Negotiations, as Arranged Between Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

With reference to the approaching meeting of the Joint High Commission, the feeling among prominent parties without distinction of party here is universally in favor of the idea that no settlement of our differences with Great Britain will be satisfactory to the people of the United States, so long as the British flag as the symbol of monarchy remains upon this Continent. It seems to be conceded that the resolution which Mr. Howard introduced into the Senate yesterday does not cover all the ground. That resolution recommended that the Commission might, in any settlement suggested by them, embrace the cession to the United States of so much at least of such British possessions as lies to the westward of Hudson Bay and the main channels connecting it with the Arctic Ocean and the outlet of Lake Superior, with the right of navigation through all navigable waters to the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. Mr. Cameron having objected to immediate action, the resolution lies over under the rule. There is an impression that the resolution is but the prelude to the expression of more sweeping sentiments, in accordance with popular opinion, on the subject of the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain in connection with the doctrine of manifest destiny.

It seems that before both governments agreed to the appointment of a joint High Commission, it was arranged between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton as a preliminary basis of negotiation that the British government would agree to pay from fifteen to twenty-two millions of dollars and cede British Columbia to the United States in consideration of the Alabama claims. As an offset to the money matter, however, the counter claims of British subjects would come in. It is argued by distinguished statesmen here that the cession of British Columbia will not suffice to secure a satisfactory settlement with the United States. The payment of from $15,000,000 to $22,000,000 by Great Britain is regarded as but of small account, especially as the British claims might counterbalance the actual Alabama matter bill. The feeling here is that if Great Britain does not consent to withdraw her flag from this Continent the Commission cannot come to any satisfactory settlement, and certainly without such concession no convention which the Commission may arrange will will receive the sanction of the Senate.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises......	6 48	Moon sets.....eve	6 50
Sun sets.......	5 41	High water...eve	9 28

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Limerick.	Feb 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Feb 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	Feb 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Mar 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trojan	Mar 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Columbia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Sumner, Liverpool Feb 1, with mdse and 61 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had a succession of strong gales from the westward throughout the passage; 15th inst it blew a most terrific hurricane, commencing at 2 AM, from ESE, veering round by E to N, blowing away all the canvas set at the time, leaving but a few of the ropes; was obliged to keep the ship dead before the sea under bare poles during the height of the hurricane, which was accompanied by a frightful sea; commenced to moderate at 6 PM; barometer 28 30; 6th inst, lat 49 01, lon 25 33, passed ship Belvidere, from Savannah for Liverpool; 16th, lat 45 25, lon 41 36, ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New York; 18th, took a pilot from boat Francis Perkins, No 18.

Steamship Australia (Br), Hedderwick, Glasgow Feb 4, with mdse and passengers, to Henderson Brothers. Had very heavy weather throughout the passage. Feb 17, lat 41 49, N, lon 61 50 W, passed a Cunard steamer, bound east; 19th, 1 30 PM, passed steamships City of Washington and Iowa, hence, bound east.

Steamship Ismailia (Br), Brown, Trieste Dec 24, Messina 30th, Palermo Jan 2, Marseilles 13th and Gibraltar 22th, with fruit, &c, to Henderson Bros. Had strong W and NW gales the entire passage.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb 16, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Feb 16, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pelican, Smith, Lewes, Del, with mdse, to the New York and Delaware Steamship Co.

Ship Charles H Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, Dec 19, with mdse and 25 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Had severe westerly gales the entire passage. Feb 15 John Egerton, seaman, had his leg broken at the wheel.

Bark Esther, Loring, New Orleans, 21 days, with sugar and molasses, to Nesmith & Lous. Been 16 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N and NE winds; Feb 9, lat 29 31, lon 78 40, spoke bark Bliss, from New Orleans for Cork.

Bark Jennie Cobb (of Rockland), Packard, Pensacola, 17 days, with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co; vessel to Wm H Park & Co; had variable weather, been 11 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Machias (of Jonesport), Foster, Messina, Dec 12, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan 12. Had moderate weather.

Brig George Dewees (Br), Laufair, Demerara, 18 days, with sugar to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather; two days north of Hatteras.

Brig Aura (Br), Barker, Havana 14 days, with sugar, to H J De Wolf & Co. Had heavy weather; split sails; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Zoe (Br), Hatfield, Havana, 14 days, with sugar to G C Collins—vessel to master. Had heavy weather; 4 days north of Hatteras. Feb 14 in a NE gale lost deck load, consisting of empty oil casks, and lost all light sails.

Brig Maurice (of Bangor), Carlton, Caibarien, 9 days, with sugar to R P Buck & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig John Macdonald (Br), Adams, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar, to Henry & Parker. Had moderate weather; been 2 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Posie (Br), Smith, Matanzas 14 days, with molasses to Lewis Grassmann—vessel to master. From lat 33 50 N, lon 55 50 W, had a succession of NE and NW gales. Five days north of Hatteras.

Brig S U Nichols, Chase, Matanzas, 9 days, with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Three days north of Hatteras sailed in company with brig Bachelor and schr Kate Carleton, for New York.

Brig Max (NG) Oltmann, Grand Turk, TI, 12 days, with salt, to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to C Tobias & Co; been 5 days north of Hatteras with heavy NW gales.

Schr Willie Mowe (of Brooklyn), Bergmann, Tecolupa, Mex, 33 days, via Hampton Roads, 3 days, with cedar to M Kalbfleisch & Son; had fine weather. Feb 10, 40 miles south of Hatteras, spoke schr M H Stockham, from Trinidad for New York, with loss of foremast, head and main topmast; since arrived at Hampton Roads.

Schr Mattie E Taber, Aldrich, Kingston, Ja, 17 days, with logwood and coffee to J Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had moderate weather.

Schr Eveline, Pierce, Mayaguez, PR, Feb 3, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge & Co, of New Haven. Had light easterly winds to lat 34; since then strong W and NW gales; was 6 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Ella (of Boston), Montgomery, Matanzas, 12 days, with molasses, to order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Been 5 days N of Hatteras, with variable weather.

Schr Abbie H Brown (of Provincetown), Brown, Baracoa, with fruit to Douglas & Griffin. Had moderate weather.

Schr C F Hyer, Boland, Darien, Ga, 6 days, with lumber, to H W Loud & Co; had some heavy weather 2 days north of Hatteras.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Henry L Phillips, Dubois, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, 16 days, with frozen herrings, to master.

Schr Annie Martha (Br), McLaughlin, St John, NB, for New York, 18 days, with lumber Jed Frye & Co—vessel to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr E P Ferrera, Cobb, Portland for New York, 14 days, with headings, to Waydell & Co.

Schr E Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Laura (new), Roberts, Vinalhaven for New York, with granite to New York Bridge Co—vessel to R P Buck & Co.

Schr Ida L, Bearse, Cape Ann for New York, with granite to C Cadett.

Schr Flata, Clark, New Haven for New York, with powder to Hazard Powder Co.

Schr Margaret Rabee, Gordon, New Haven for New York.

Steamer Thetis, Walden, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Schr Abbie Wasson, Wasson, Savannah for New Haven.

Schr Amelia G Ireland, Townsend, Savannah for New Haven.

Schr J R Brandon, Snow, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr Samuel F Curtis, Gordon, New York for Stamford.

Schr Richmond, Gurll, New York for New Haven.

The bark Stella (Br), Lockhart, from New York for Liverpool, which has been anchored off Hammond's Flats, awaiting a fair wind, sailed yesterday.

Throughout the Sound the shipping has been considerably damaged by the large ice floes which were borne down with great force by the heavy gale this morning. The schr A Vail, Capt Dibble, which has been loading with condemned government cannon at Fort Schuyler, narrowly escaped being sunk; but, owing to the skilful management of her captain, she escaped with the loss of her lines and having her rudder badly shattered.

The dock at Fort Schuyler was also badly damaged, some of the more unprotected outhouses being entirely demolished or carried away.

BELOW.

Bark Cason, Gardner, from Minatitlan (by pilot boat J W Elwell, No 7).

Schr Reenie, from Oats Bay, NG (by pilot boat J W Elwell, No 7).

SAILED.

Ship Warwick Castle, for London; bark Sanderson, do; brig J W Morris, St Kitts and Antigua.

Wind at sunset, SW.

Shipping Notes.

The propeller G T Packard was sunk at the New Jersey Central dock Saturday noon.

The steamboat Morrisania was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs Lawrence & Foulks, Williamsburg, Saturday morning.

The steamship Charleston, Captain Berry, made her last trip from the wharf at Charleston, SC, to this port, in fifty-one hours.

The ground on the East river now occupied by the Roosevelt street Ferry Company has been purchased of the city by the East River Bridge Company for the sum of $42,000. The plot has a frontage of 109 feet. The ferry company will move to pier No 30.

There arrived at this port from foreign ports during the week ending Saturday, Feb 18, 84 vessels, of which 14 were steamers, 7 ships, 10 barks, 24 brigs and 23 schooners.

There sailed from the port of New York during the week ending Saturday, Feb 18, 39 steamers, of which 13 were for foreign ports and 26 for domestic ports.

There were in the port of New York on Saturday, Feb 18, 693 vessels, of which 72 were steamers, 65 ships, 158 barks, 107 brigs and 290 schooners.

Marine Disasters.

BARK CHANTICLEER, Beaver, from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of lumber, arrived at Berbece short of water, and the captain dead, who died two days previous, and was ordered to Barbados by the American Consul for a survey, and was ordered to discharge cargo for a further survey, and would probably be sold for the benefit of the parties concerned.

SCHR JACHIN, Kane, from Belfast for Baltimore, in a gale on the 28th ult, off Machias, lost deckload. She put into Newport and sailed 15th for destination.

NORFOLK, Va, Feb 18—The schr Sargent went ashore on Hampton Bar this morning during a SE gale, sprung a leak, and was filled with water. She lies in 11 feet of water.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, for his attentions.

LAUNCHED—At Sandy Point, recently, by B F Rice, a bark of 558 tons, named Sarah, which is for sale. The new bark Caribau, recently launched by Colcord, Berry & Co, is also for sale and will be sent to Boston for a market.

COTTON FOR LIVERPOOL AND CRONSTADT—The American ship Zouave, Capt Wallace, was cleared yesterday by Messrs Richardson & Barnard, for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 3,434 bales upland cotton, weighing 1,654,741 pounds, valued at $282,019 63. The Norwegian ship Hyldeo..., Capt Hoeil, for Cronstadt, was cleared by Messrs Knoop, Hanemann & Co, with 1,554 bales upland cotton, weighing 755,360 pounds, valued at $112,357 62.—Savannah Advertiser, Feb 16.

Notice to Mariners.

COAST OF NEW JERSEY—DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION.

There is a dangerous wreck lying off Brigantine Beach. It is two miles from the shore and four miles E by N from Absecom Light. It lies in the track of small vessels, of which eight have struck and have been either sunk or lost. The obstruction is the engine, which the hull prevents from sinking. There is a buoy in the vicinity, but it is of no service in thick weather. The Revenue Marine Department or the Lighthouse Board should attend to this matter at once, as it would cost but a few hundred dollars to blow this dangerous obstacle to pieces.—South Jersey Republican.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Barbados Jan 25, schr George J Jones, Ears, of FH, and shipped 30¾ bbls sp oil by schr M A Coombs, to sail for Boston 28th to 29th Jan.

Bark Crowninshield, Fraro, of FH, was at Bay of Islands Dec 15, with 650 bbls sp and 70 do wh oil, all told. Had lost 200 bbls sp oil from alongside by the parting of chains in a gale.

Bark Napoleon, Fuller, of NB, was at Norfolk Island Nov 14, with 1200 bbls sp and 50 do wh oil, all told—all well.

Foreign Ports.

BARACOA, Feb 7—In port schrs Gen McClellan, for Baltimore, ldg; G B Frazier, for New York, do.

CAPE COAST, Africa, Dec 25—In port bark Modena, Dodge, unc.

CAIBARIEN, Feb 9—In port, bark Monitor, for New York, in 10 days; brigs Onalaska, do, do; Lizzie Troop, do, in 4 days; schr A P Avery, do, in 5 days.

DIXONS, Feb 14—Arrived, bark Jas W Elwell, Wren, New York for Hamburg, ice bound.

DEMERARA, Feb 21—In port, brigs James Crosby, for St Thomas next day; Robert Mowe, for New York in 8 days; schr H Parker, do.

EAST HARBOR, TI, Feb 6—In port, brig Musea, for New York, in 3 days.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 14—Arrived, ships Eliza A Kenny, Kenny, Baltimore; 17th, Monsoon, Chilton, New Orleans; bark St Paul (Fr), Sene, do; brig Essex, Smith, Galveston.

MAYAGUEZ, Feb 3—In port barks Reindeer, Wellington, for New York, wtg; Manitou, North, for Baltimore, wtg; brigs Thos Turrul, Thompson, for New Haven, do; T Towner, Rice, for do do; Planet (Br), for Philadelphia, nearly ready; Halcyon (Br), Dunham, for Boston, wtg; schrs Lizzie Cochran, Cochran, for New York ldg; J M Lawrence, for do, do.

Sailed 1st, schr Geo Washington, Charleston.

MATANZAS, Feb 10—In port brigs Ida L Ray, Bradford; John Boers (Br), Lewis, and schr W F Cushing, Cook, for Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 18—Arrived, steamship Idaho, Price, New York (Feb 5) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SIERRA LEONE, Jan 12—In port (corrected) bark A Houghton, Upton, for Boston in about 20 days; brigs Ann Elizabeth, Havelin, for do do; Curlew, Lang, unc.

ST CROIX, Jan 23—In port brigs Gipsey, for New York, wtg cargo; Katie, for do do.

ST PIERRE, Mart, Jan 27—In port brig Monte Christo, Knox, for New York ldg.

SALT CAY, TI, Feb 6—In port, bark Torson (NG), for New York, in 2 days.

TRIESTE, Feb 8—In port bark John H Pearson, Taylor, for Messina, to sail same day.

VALENCIA, Jan 30—In port ship Freeman Clark, Bosworth, disg.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 17—Cleared, brig Arthur Eggleso, Pillsbury, Goree and a market; schrs Daring, Pepperell, Porto Rico; Mattie W Atwood, Newcomb, New Orleans; Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Wind NNW to NW, ship Angelique; brig Morning Star.

18th, AM—Arrived, brig Abby (Br), Lewis, Gonaives.

Cleared—Steamship Ashambra, Wright, Savannah; bark Tabi..., Carver, Havana; brigs Ida C (Br), Berry, Africa; Albert, Harriman, Havana; schr Chas E Raymond, Kelly, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Feb 17—Arrived, steamship European (Br), Bouchette, Liverpool; bark Ella Moore (Br), Shaw, Demarara; schrs Eliza B Emory, Clayton, New Orleans; Theo Dean, Grinnell, and Emma F Chase, Megathlin, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Boston; barks Rowena (Br), Forbes, Liverpool; Miranda (Br), Wakeman, St Johns, NF; brig Samuel Hurr (Br), Hicks, Norfolk; schrs Dick Williams, Corson, Providence; J T Williams, Newbury, Hoboken.

Sailed—Brig Anita (Sp).

CHARLESTON, Feb 15—Cleared, barks Arbitrator (Br), Irwin, Liverpool; Kepler (NG), Lanckanau, St Helena Sound to load for London; schrs Mr Rover, Brown, New York; Mollie, Plummer, Jacksonville; Alfred Richards, Kean, Georgetown, SC.

18th—Arrived, schr Warren Sawyer, from Savannah.

Sailed—Barks Ymmurl (Br), Campbell, Liverpool; Kepler (NG), Lanckanau, St Helena, SC; brig Italia (Sp), Barbita, Barcelona; schrs Mollie, Plummer, Jacksonville; A Richards, Kean, Georgetown, SC; Mary J Russell, Smith, Wilmington, NC; Geo H Squire, Haley, do.

EASTPORT, Feb 9—Cleared, schrs H E Willman, Verrill, New York; 13th, Percy, Coalwell, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 19—Sailed, brigs Senorita, Young, Baltimore for Rio Janeiro; Kolding, for Cork.

GALVESTON, Feb 11—Cleared, bark Cremona, Burrows, Liverpool; schrs S S Hudson, Hudson, Boston; Hannah Little, Crawford, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 16—Arrived, schr More Light, Bradford, New York for Calais.

17th—Arrived, schrs Jas G Tar, Bruce, Fortune Bay, NF; Alfred Walen, Locke, do for New York.

MOBILE, Feb 18—Cleared, ship Carrie Reed, Crowell, Liverpool; brig Wilfredo (Sp), Bertram, Barcelona.

14th—Cleared, ship Lizzie Fennell (Br), Mahoney, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 14—Below, coming up, ships Napoleon, Gillespie, from Cardiff; Rowantree, Lewis, from Liverpool; Lisbon, Dunning, from Boston; Zetland, Dicks, from Newport, W; Merchant, Tyler, from Bordeaux; bark Lakembo, Brown, from Cardiff.

Cleared—Ship Pedro Piandolit (Sp), Montestugue, Malaga and Barcelona; barks Wentworth (Br), Bent, Amsterdam; Speranza, Neilson, Liverpool; brigs Hope (Br), Monterola, Vera Cruz; Suwanee, Simpson, New York; schrs R G Thomas, Wooster, Savannah; David Babcock, Colcord, Wilmington.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 14—Arrived, barks Ilma (Rus), Store, Cardiff; Mary McKee, Sharp, Baltimore; schr Edwin, Devlon, Matanzas.

NORFOLK, Feb 17—Arrived, schr Mary A Hyer, Butler, New Haven.

Sailed—Schr M Morales, Newman, Jamaica.

NEWPORT, Feb 15, PM—Arrived, steamer Iris (U S buoy setter), Kenney, Portland for New London; schrs F M Freeman, Paine, Danvers for Philadelphia; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Portland for do; M R Carlisle, Northrup, Narragansett for do (or Baltimore); Legos, Keefe, Provincetown for New York; Yankee Boy, Gill, New York for New Bedford.

Sailed—Schrs Jachin, Kane, Belfast for Baltimore; E M Sawyer, Kelly, Providence for do.

In port—Schrs Albert Jameson, Candage, from New York; E Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Philadelphia for Somerset; Rena, Bishop, from New York; Wake, Gandy, from Norfolk; Arsist, Parker, New York for New Bedford; Willard G Patton (new), Faker, Calais for New York; Richard Vaux, Whitaker, Portland for do; N W Magee, King, Boston for Philadelphia; yacht Josephine, Dayton, Fall River for Barbados.

16th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Maggie Mulvey, Allen, Savannah for Fall River.

Sailed—Schrs Yankee Boy, F M Freeman, Blondel.

NEW LONDON, Feb 15—Arrived, schr Jachin, Kane, Belfast for Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia; Mary A Hever, New Haven for do.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 18, AM—Arrived, steamship Aries, Wheldon, Boston; schr Virginia, Burroughs, New York.

Cleared—Brig Caroline, Fox, Antwerp.

PORTLAND, Feb 17—Arrived, schr Storm King, Hawes, Norfolk.

Cleared—Schr Wm Arthur, Hutchinson, New York.

Sailed—Bark Sarah Smith; brigs Mary A Chase, Mariposa, James, and Elizabeth Ann; schrs Horton, Loretto Fish, Chilton, T Benedict, Vulcan, P S Lindsey, E H Colson, St Elmo, and others.

The coastwise fleet were off the Cape at sunset, nearly all of which were putting back. The foreign bound are well off, with the prospect of a good run. Some of these coasters have been lying in the harbor several weeks waiting an opportunity to go, and have started several times, but had to return on account of the unfavorable state of the weather.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 17—Arrived, schr Benj S Wright, Cobb, Tangier.

Sailed—Schrs Gem, Doane, Mobile; Titmouse, Handren, Norfolk; Jos Baymore, Philadelphia; Herschel, Chambers, Port Johnson; Wm Jones, Babbitt; Hiram Tucker, Curtis, and Willow, Ames, New York; Minnesota, Saunders, do via Saybrook, Ct.

RICHMOND, Feb 17—Sailed, steamship Saratoga, Couch, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 19—Arrived, barks E M Young (Br), Heath, Panarocang, Java; Columbia, Haynes, Newcastle, NSW; Archibald Fuller, do.

SAVANNAH, Feb 15—Cleared, ships Eridanus (Nor), Hoell, Cronstadt; Zouave, Wallace (not Colmon), Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—A—THE GREAT LOVE STORY, BARBARA'S LIFE, By Lucy Randall Comfort, is commenced to-day in THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, out at nine o'clock.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A.—HAIR—ELEGANT CLUSTER CURLS, $1 50. Chatelaine Braids (one length of Hair), $2 50; two Switches to braid with own hair, $15; retailing at wholesale prices. CHARLES V. PECKHAM, Importer and Manufacturer of Hair Goods and Hair Jewelry, 637 Broadway and 2-1 Grand street. Chevaliers, 60c.; Hall's Renewer, 60c.; Allen's, 90c.; Ayer's Vigor, 65c.; Phalon's Vitalia, 70c.; Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 25; Laird's Bloom of Youth, 90c.; Hagan's, 60c. Everything less than regular prices. Send for price list. Cut this out.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—ANY INVALID CAN CURE himself without medicine or expense by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all kinds of Fevers and Stomach Disorders. Sold in tins; 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and by all druggists and grocers.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BANDAGES, &C.—CHOICE assortment, correct adjustment, low prices, at SEELEY'S Hard Rubber Truss Establishment, No. 2 Ann street, New York, and 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM—HOT AND COLD water, large closets, &c., with Board, for a gentleman and wife; 53 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

1.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A WELL FURNISHed Suit of Rooms, with comforts of home; private table if desired. 278 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church. References.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS AT 179 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway; nice family Rooms; good table; central location; table Board, $5.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

14TH STREET, WEST, NO. 819.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, containing every modern convenience, to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen. Location unexceptionable.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished suit of Rooms to let, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms moderate.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PLEASANT front Rooms on second and third floors, with Bedrooms adjoining, with or without Board. A few young men can be accommodated with Board, $8 per week.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or parties of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

33 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let a nicely furnished large Room, with Board; also a small Room on second story; references mutual.

40 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN can obtain a pleasant Room, with or without Board, two doors from Union League Club.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SPACIOUS Room, with large closets and heat, for two gentlemen, $22 per week; table excellent; also others, very low, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suits of furnished Rooms on second floor, with Board, for families or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

53 BOND STREET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board. Terms moderate. Reference.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, with Board; also table boarders taken; first class reference given. Central location.

60 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board; References required.

80 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH street.—To let, with Board, a front Room, with grate; third story.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—COMFORTABLE, NICEly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. Also a few table boarders can be accommodated; location central; terms reasonable; references.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Large and small Rooms to let, with Board.

112 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with or without board, a large second story front Room, with alcove, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house a few steps from Grand Hotel.

114 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—A pleasant front Room, on second floor, nicely furnished, with large closets, to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story Rooms, southern exposure, with first class Board; gentlemen wishing superior accommodations can be suited: references exchanged.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife; $14; also one, $12; single Rooms, $6, $7 and $8 per week.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References required.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY, owners of house, will let, with Board, Room on second floor, at $7 and $8; gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c.

163 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SMALL private family will let one or two nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; references mutual.

205 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—Furnished Rooms, also Parlor, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; Board if desired; private family.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A nice front Room, furnished, with Board; fine location; all modern improvements; terms reasonable; references required.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—SECOND STORY elegantly furnished alcove Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms very low.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished front Rooms, with Board, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, with the use of a kitchen, to let, suitable for housekeeping; terms moderate.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

324 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A SMALL family or single gentleman can be accommodated with good Board in a private family at a very moderate price.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, would accommodate two or three persons with pleasant Rooms and home comforts. Inquire at 88 West Thirty-second street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 and 210 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

BOARD AND NURSING FOR A LADY, BEFORE AND during confinement, at Dr. and Madame GRINDLE'S, 130 West Twenty-sixth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, wanted by a single gentleman.—Location between Broadway and Fifth avenue, below Fourteenth street. Address, giving description and price, LENOX, Herald office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER DESIRE BOARD IN A private family of refinement between Thirtieth and Sixtieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address HOME, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN AMERICAN FAMILY, for a lady; room must be warmed. Address BOARD, station D, stating price.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—FOR A GENTLEman, wife and boy, three years old, in a private family or where there are but few boarders; terms moderate. Address H. S., box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; Room on second floor; not over $25, including fire; not below Fourteenth or above Fortieth street. Address A. M., box 174 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway.—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates. reference required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway.—European plan. Rooms en suite and single, newly and elegantly furnished, at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL AND BOWERY (new house) on European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FLOATING IN THE HARBOR, SOME LOGS of Timber. Apply at Governor's Island.

FOUND—A BAG OF COFFEE. THE OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying expenses, at 35 Columbia street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT ASSOCIATION Hall, or between Twenty-third and Seventeenth streets, a Hudson Bay Sable Collar. The finder will receive a reward of $20 by returning it to the owner, at No. 1 Irving place.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON avenues, an ivory-handled Coach Whip, bearing monogram H. V. R. C. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 10 East Forty-third street.

LOST—A PIECE OF WORSTED WORK FRIDAY EVENing, going from Twentieth and Twenty-third streets to Fourth or Fifth avenue or Broadway. A suitable reward will be given. Apply at 65 West Twentieth street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 17, BEtween the Stanton street Baptist church and 22 Bleecker street, a lady's mink Collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by giving information to Mrs. MAIN, 22 Bleecker street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING PAPERS, memoranda, tickets, &c., in going on the Broadway cars, Friday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The finder or taker will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by leaving same at J. METZLER'S, 49 East Houston street.

SPITZ DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18; black mixed with gray, white spot on breast; answers to the name of Bobby. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by JOSEPH KREIZER, 156 First avenue.

REWARDS.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick street, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., a lady's gold Watch, with Chain and small Cross attached. The above reward will be paid the finder on leaving it with HENRY CRAIG, Sexton, St. John's chapel.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON FEBRUary 17, on Wall street, in or near the Treasury, $500, in packages of $50 each. The above reward will be paid to any person returning or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the money. Address E. WILLARD, Herald office.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 8TH INST., A Gold Watch, with the name "Frannie Fewer" engraved on the inner cover. The above reward will be given on its return to WILLIAM P. LADD, 25 Wall street, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods stolen from the premises 43 Maiden lane, on the night of February 16 to 17. B. KAHN & CO.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers' and Traders' National Bank—Entire Floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A HOUSE TO LET—NORTHWEST CORNER OF Bond street and Bowery, at a low rent; first class location for milliner, costumer or any respectable business. For particulars apply to OWNER, 330 Bowery.

A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, or Furniture for sale and House rented, near Fifth avenue. Owner's family can be retained as boarders. Address BELL, Herald office.

A CHURCH (75X100) TO LEASE—ON TWENTY-THIRD street, near Booth's theatre, for one, two, five or ten years, for church or business purposes. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A FINE STORE TO LET—25X75, WITH BASEMENT with Lease if desired: well lighted, newly fitted up, Possession immediately. Terms reasonable. 14 Fourth av.

A STORE AND BASEMENT—WAVERLEY PLACE, second door from Broadway; immediate possession. A Store, from May 1, and upper part, from April 1. 21 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Broadway.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—FIVE Lofts to let, together or separate, in the six story marble building. Apply to A. TUSKAR, 200 Canal street.

CORNER STORE ON CANAL STREET TO RENT—Southwest corner of Canal and Greenwich streets; six rooms over store; low rent; immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

HOTEL TO LET—CORNER BROADWAY AND Seventy-ninth street. G. W. POILLON, No. 7 Pine street, room 7, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

OFFICES TO LET—
No. 20 Broad street;
one on first floor; rent $2,000.
Apply to HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM,
No. 6 Pine street, 12 to 4 P. M.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; STORE and Cellar, $1,200; five Lofts $1,600; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fifty feet front on East river, together $2,400; 172 William street, second floor. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

STORE 161 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth streets; suitable for millinery or fancy goods.

STEAM POWER.—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 115 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, to let, with or without steady power; also Store and Basement in same building; size of floors 25x45. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE AND WELL lighted Lofts, with plenty of steam power; lofts are in building situated 520 West Twenty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue. Apply to Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place.

TO LEASE—NO. 54 CROSBY STREET; CAN BE ALtered for manufacturing or business purposes. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, 174 Canal street.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR IN A HOTEL FOR bar and restaurant; immediate possession; a fortune for a business man; rent low. Apply at Stuyvesant House, 759 Broadway.

TO LET—IN UNION SQUARE, FINE STORE, 26X125; best location in Union square. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, 115 Broadway, room No. 7, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 197 AND 199 Seventh avenue, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well lighted. Apply to W. YOUNGS, 193 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—RENT LOW—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Building Nos. 10 and 12 James slip, corner of Water street. Apply to A. FRASER, 51 Cliff street.

TO LET—THE BUILDING 185 SIXTH AVENUE, WEST side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, 25 feet by 80. Apply at the office 245 Greenwich street, between Robinson and Murray streets.

TO LET—THE STORES 262 WEST STREET, 45 AND 47 Jay street. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, 246 Greenwich street, between Robinson and Murray streets. These premises can be connected if desired.

TO LET—144 SULLIVAN STREET, LARGE STORE; populous neighborhood; suited for the grocery, bakery, butcher, liquor dealer, &c. M. D. LANDY, 339 Broadway.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, LOFTS AND Basements, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard street; will be put in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND UPPER floors of 947 Broadway. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 883 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—UPPER PART OF STORE NO. 58 Murray street, 25x100, from May 1, 1871, $2,500 per annum; or the four Lofts separately. Apply to J. J. GREENWOOD, 214 West Fourteenth street.

TO RENT—BAKERY, STORES AND DWELLINGS, new and fitted with all modern conveniences, on west side of Third avenue, adjoining Seventy-first street. Apply at 98 Broadway, room 10, from 10 till 2, or at 21 Irving place, from 6 to 8 P. M. JOHN J. KELLY.

TO RENT—A STORE UNDER THE MADISON Park Hotel, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street. Apply to NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, 20 Pine street.

TWO LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSES, 50X100, TO lease for business purposes, on Twenty-third street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth av.

6TH AVENUE—HOUSE AND STORE TO LEASE—BEST business location, near Twenty-fifth street, west side. For particulars inquire at 761 Broadway, first floor, over Schirmer's Music store.

139 FULTON STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Nassau street.—The Stone Basement, Sub-cellar and third and fourth Lofts. J. A. BYRNES, 83 Nassau street, room 10.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished, Forty-fifth street, convenient to Madison avenue cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF DWELLINGS FOR sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A HANDSOME (FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED) House at Fort Washington, overlooking the Hudson river, with grounds and stable, three minutes to depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

FINELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, first class location, to let low; owner, a gentleman, will board, paying liberally. Address J. C. HEYWOOD, Counsellor at Law, 45 Exchange place, room 25.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE THREE story high stoop House 2?? Fifth street, in good order. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON WEST NINETEENTH street, near Fifth avenue, a four story high stoop House; $350 per month. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, A four story brown stone House, filled with good paying boarders. Possession March 9. Address A. B., box 229 Herald office.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, containing 19 rooms, furnished; No. 45 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Inquire of owner, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished four story brick and stone House, with two lots (each 25x100) and stable, situated on 125th street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, all in good order; possession given at any time; would exchange for house between Twelfth and Forty-second streets. Apply to owner O. J. LAWRENCE, 16 Wall street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable four story House 33 University place; first class location for boarding or business purposes. Apply at 251 Grand street.

Unfurnished.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF DWELLINGS FOR sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application, or mailed free, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSES TO LET—BY
E. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Unfurnished.	
Madison av., four story h. s. b. s.	$4,500
Madison av., four story h. s. b. s.	3,500
5th av., four story h. s. b. s.	5,500
Park av., four story h. s. b. s.	3,500
West 45th st., four story h. s. b. s.	3,500
West 47th st., four story h. s. b. s.	4,000
West 51st st., four story h. s. b. s.	5,000
West 11th st., four story h. s. b. s.	2,000
East 60th st., four story h. s. b. s.	2,500
Furnished.	
Madison av., four story h. s. b. s.	$4,200
Madison av., four story h. s. b. s.	6,500
Irving place, four story h. s. b. s.	4,500
East 52d st., four story h. s. b. s.	4,200
East 38th st., three story basement	2,700
West 45th st., four story h. s. b. s.	3,000

Business Property on
Broadway, Centre, Beekman and other streets,
to let and for sale.

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST ELEVENTH STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Greenwich avenue, between Seventh avenue and Twelfth street. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, 245 Greenwich street, between Robinson and Murray streets.

HOUSES TO LET—IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE city. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT BROWN STONE Houses Nos. 245 West Thirty-fourth street, rent $2,000; and No. 264 West Thirty-second street, $1,800, in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., 228 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, EAST EIGHTY-THIRD STREET; new Cottages, 117th street, near Boulevard. W. R. MORGAN, 12 Washington place.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE; well located; just put in fine order; ready for occupation this week. Inquire at 50 Lafayette place.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, No. 3? East Twenty-eighth street. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO HALL ROOMS, TO gentlemen, at 1?? East Fifteenth st., near Union square.

TO RENT—THREE DWELLINGS, WITH BAKERY AND Stores, new and fitted up with all modern conveniences, on west side of Third avenue, adjoining Seventy-first street. Apply at 98 Broadway, room 10, from 10 till 2, or at 21 Irving place, from 6 to 8 P. M. J. J. KELLY.

UNFURNISHED—TO LET, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, 239 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway; let from May; 12 rooms; rent $1,200. Office 21 Crosby street.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK, $900, $1,000; ONE, $800; brown stones, $1,100, $1,200, $1,600, $1,800; large four story brown stones, $2,000, $2,600. Bargains for sale. LIONEL FROEHLICH, 220 Third avenue.

7TH WARD HOUSES TO LET—IN EAST BROADWAY, Canal, Cherry, Peck slip, and a corner on Henry. Apply to PAYTEN, 25? Henry street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

42 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ONE OF THE best neighborhoods in the city.—A four story free stone front House, in complete order. Rent $275 per month. Apply to owner, A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine street.

59 THIRD AVENUE.—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A QUIET AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO let to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman without board, a Parlor and Bedroom, front, second story, southern exposure; newly furnished; first class house and excellent location; Americans preferred; references exchanged. 115 East Tenth street.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN THE LEASE OF A desirable Second Floor, No. 448 Sixth avenue; six rooms, closet, gas and all modern improvements. The rooms are well furnished and Furniture will be sold at a sacrifice, as the present occupants are about to settle in the West. Call on the premises, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

A SUIT OF THREE, ALSO PARLOR AND ROOM and one single Room, every comfort, furnished, to keep house or Board; Stoves, gas; low rents. 59 and 61 Bleecker street.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street, new Rooms, newly furnished, warmed and well ventilated, without meals, for gentlemen only. House and baths open all night.

TO LET—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsome furnished Floor; every convenience for housekeeping; rent low to a permanent tenant. 103 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIvate house, 223 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished front Room, in perfect order, with Breakfast if desired; reference required.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET, two blocks from the new Post office.—Furnished Rooms to let; terms $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

2D FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, IN PRIVATE house, on West Twelfth street, suitable for housekeeping, at $42 per month; bath, gas and water. 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL FURnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR BELOW Amity.—Large Rooms and Hall Bedrooms, only to gentlemen, with references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OR FLAT TO LET—IN THE NEW EUROPEAN House, 78 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 726 Sixth av.

A NICE TWO STORY HOUSE—FIVE ROOMS, ENtrance through front house; also Suits of Apartments, furnished and unfurnished; elegant front Basement; all in 52 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

TO LET.—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THE SECOND Floor of No. 127 White street. Inquire on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING UNDER the firm name of James McCaffil & Co. has been dissolved this day, by limitation; either party will sign in liquidation. JAMES McCAFFIL.
NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1871. SOLOMON BARNETT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of a Fancy and Dress Trimmings Store; stock new and well selected; cause of selling, the death of one of the proprietors. Call at 649 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-eighth street.

A BAKERY TO LEASE—30 CORTLANDT STREET; established 60 years, with privilege of steam power. For particulars inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, IN an old established machinery, iron and metal depot. Apply at 68 Frankfort street, New York.

AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT AND RELIABLE PARTNER, with not less than $2,000, wanted immediately in a first class, highly remunerative, honorable, well established and rapidly increasing office and manufacturing business, which will net about $10,000 in the next twelve months. To the right party full half interest, together with a position commanding $1,200 per annum, and, if desired, collateral security. Unexceptionable references given and required. Only parties ready for business call for three days, between 10 and 4 o'clock. E. S. BENNETT, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, established and successfully conducted for over twenty years; retiring cause of selling. Terms liberal to a good party. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway, room No. 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a manufacturing business already established; article patented; surpasses anything of the kind ever discovered; unlimited demand in city and country; additional capital required for manufacturing; will bear the closest investigation; will only treat with a responsible business man. Address T. H. B., box 5,8?0 Post office.

SLATE.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID ROOFING SLATE Quarry, developed; best quality produced on this continent. Can be delivered in New York and Philadelphia cheaper than from any other quarry in the country. Samples can be seen at our offices. Apply immediately. E. H. GIBBS & CO., 93 Broadway, New York.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CUTTERS.—FOR sale, a well established and good paying Business in Custom Ready Made and Furnishing Goods, in the best locality in the thriving city of Elizabeth; the Lease and Fixtures separate, and the Stock, in part or all, to suit customer; to a thorough practical man only part cash needed, as the concern must be sold. Apply soon to CHAPMAN & MASTER, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000, TO ENGAGE IN a very lucrative business. More than $10,000 per annum may be made. Inquire of J. ELLIOTT, 38 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF AVAILABLE CONnections to influence, in a legitimate way, contracts from railroads, coasting and river steamers, &c. Address, appointing interview, SHARE IN PROFITS, box 185, Herald office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—PUBLIC ENTERtainment; greatest wonder and most attractive exhibition in the world; will fill any house; expenses very light. Apply at 56 West Twenty-fourth street. BARNUM.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION AND MEANS wishes a lady correspondent, with a view to matrimony. Address W. P. B., box 141 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY MARBLE, marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, &c., is at S. KLABER & CO.'S Marble Works, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIence.—Private diseases cured successfully inside of 48 hours or no fee. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A BEAUTIFUL AND MODERN ESTABLISHMENT for ladies in trouble.—No humbug with medicine. Relief inside 24 hours. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nurses. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at the druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES AND LOST MANHOOD cured.—Female Pills and Drops $5, certain, immediately. Dr. THOMPSON, 32 Ann street.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLET at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Elegant rooms before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health," offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. DEBAUT, 163 BLEECKER STREET.—LADIES' and gentlemen's private diseases speedily and radically cured, without mercury; also skin disorders, nervous debility, &c.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases: 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 114 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MADAME BRETON, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 309 WEST Twenty-eighth street, corner Eighth avenue, gives immediate relief or no charge. Her French Magnetic Wafers relieve in less than 12 hours. Price $5. To be had only at office or sent by mail. Consultation free.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 and 210 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TENTH WEEK of SARATOGA and LAST NIGHTS of the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS and AMUSING COMEDY since Our American Cousin.
The Times says:—"The audience first titters, then chuckles, then bursts into cachinatory volleys, and finally abandons itself to positive roars of laughter." The Tribune says:—"Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. DALY is forced to postpone all novelties." The Herald calls SARATOGA, "the comic sensation of 1871." Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Mrs. Winter, Kate Claxton, Miss Volmer, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, S. F. De Vere, D. Whiting, Mathison, Bascomb, Bennett and others.
*** THIRTEENTH MATINEE of SARATOGA on Saturday next, at 1½. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE.
514.—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
ANOTHER BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
ALL THE SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.
First time of Stewart's original Negro Sketch, entitled
THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.
HOCKEEPOKEWINKEWANG, KING OF THE ISLANDS..........J. C. STEWART
ALDIBORONTIPHOSKYPHOROSTICUS, HIS PRIME MINISTER..........GEO. F. COES
With a splendid cast.
HAWLEY AND MIACO,
In their thrilling aerial act.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ASHCROFT AND MORTON
and the entire Ethiopian department.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
See small bills. 100 different acts nightly.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats reserved in advance. Children half price.
NOTICE.—Grand extra Matinee on Washington's Birthday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
entitled
THE DEMONS' REVEL,
with new and elegant Costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SIEGRIST
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS
AND THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
EXTRA BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, AT HALF-PAST ONE,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
EXTRA GRAND MATINEE
of the
BLACK CROOK,
BLACK CROOK,
BLACK CROOK,
with all its
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE UNIQUE SKATERS,
THE SIEGRIST CHILDREN,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
THE NEW GRAND DEMON BALLET
and the
GORGEOUS SCENERY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
RICHELIEU | G. L. FOX
OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. FOX THE RICHELIEU.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, a totally original drama, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES every night at Stadt Theatre.—Monday and Tuesday, DIE GRILLE (Fanchon, the Cricket). Seebach, Fanchon; Veneta, Fadette. Wednesday, Washington's Birthday. In consequence of its triumphant success, Seebach as Anna Leise.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, FOURTEENTH STREET.
MATINEES
NEW YORK CIRCUS—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT at 8.
NEW YORK CIRCUS—First appearance of
Master GEORGE MELVILLE,
NEW YORK CIRCUS—BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
NEW YORK CIRCUS—FIRST WEEK OF THE SPIRITED EQUESTRIAN DIVERSION,
NEW YORK CIRCUS—BLIND MAN'S BUFF,
By Mlle. Rolland, Misses Edgar,
NEW YORK CIRCUS—Davis, Madigan and Mr. Nat Austin.
The Perfection of Equestrianism.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WORTH.
THOROUGHLY TRAINED HORSES, PONIES AND DOGS.
THE COMIC BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Every evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Carry the News to Mary.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	CARTE DE VISITE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	He Would Be An Actor.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	POMPEY'S BLUNDERS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	COCO, THE MONKEY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HARTZ'S MAGIC REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
CALL FOR A CATALOGUE OF WONDERS.

GREATEST	SEE THE	FOR
NOVELTIES	Patent Hard Rubber IMP BOTTLES.	PARLOR
In the world.	Equal to glass. Strong as metal.	AMUSEMENT.

CHROMATIC DISKS for the Chameleon Top Now Ready.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia.—Mr. Stuart Robson, for one week only. Address J. T. DONNELLY, Arch Street theatre.

JULIA, AFTER REPEATED FAILURES TO GET HER friends to see her at the Oriental, has removed her attractions to Prospect Hall, 611 Broadway, where she will be happy to meet all her admirers.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

ALL PIANO PUPILS PRACTICE FREE AT 592 SIXTH avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street; Lessons private; Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, day and evening; circulars mailed. Address DIRECTOR.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 311 Fourth avenue and Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.—Thorough Instruction in Piano, Violin, Harmony, Vocal Culture, the higher branches of Singing, as Church, Oratorio, Concert and Operatic Music and all Orchestral Instruments. For further particulars and terms apply as above. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

SINGING LESSONS—BY A COMPETENT PROFESSOR, at pupils' residence; method easy and rapid; Italian and English; terms moderate. Address, with residence, PIETRI, 1,244 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

HON. GEO. WM. CURTIS
will deliver his popular lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS,
at Association Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at Ditson's, 711 Broadway, and American Tract Society and Putnam's, under Association Hall.

THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION.—ON TUESDAY, February 21, at 8 P. M., Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Massachusetts, will address the students of the Evening High School in Thirteenth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, on "The Theory of Protection and Its Fallacies." The public are invited to be present. Admission free.

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF CHRIStianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, on
"The Apostles"—
a strictly historical sketch—to be delivered Wednesday evening, Feb. 22. To be followed by "Paul" on Saturday. Tickets 50c. each, at the door. Doors open 7 P. M., to begin 8 P. M.

THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION.
On Tuesday, February 21, at 8 P. M., Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Mass., will address the students of the Evening High School, in Thirteenth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, on
"The Theory of Protection and Its Fallacies."
The public are invited to be present.
Admission free.

CLOTHING.

AT 533 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, B. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 287 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 199 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—Mr. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off Clothing; also Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 482 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, as we have large orders for the Western and California trade. Call, or a note through post will be punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING (Except Saturday),
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
as KING JAMES V., in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the immense success of the first Matinee the management beg to announce a second
W
E
WEHLI
L
I
GRAND MATINEE,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, AT 2,
ASSISTED BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra. Tickets for sale at the theatre, Ditson's, 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, Fifth avenue and West Sixteenth street.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
BUT ONE
of
LAURA KEENE
in
HUNTED DOWN.
Owing to other engagements made the Management
reluctantly announce the
LAST NIGHT
for the present, of this the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
FASHION AND BEAUTY
throng to see it.
THE PRESS
endorse it.
A Special Matinee will be given on Wednesday, Feb. 22.

BOWERY THEATRE.
A GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE COMING MAN, MR.
J. C. CAMPBELL,
THE UNRIVALLED ETHIOPIAN DRAMATIC DELINEATOR,
and Mr. J. McClosky's new drama of
POMP;
or WAY DOWN SOUTH.
Have created the
GREATEST COMMOTION
of modern times, and have been
endorsed during the past week by
20,000 PEOPLE,
who have testified their approbation by
the most RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
and pronounced it a
DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
never before equalled on the AMERICAN STAGE.
The awful catastrophe of a
STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION
on the Mississippi river is declared by
all who have witnessed it to be a
MECHANICAL EFFECT
never before equalled. The miraculous
escape of a RAILROAD TRAIN from a falling
rock, and the DUEL ACROSS A TABLE, with
very many STARTLING TABLEAUX, renders
this Drama the VERY BEST SENSATION ever
presented to the patrons of the BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. CAMPBELL changes his SONGS EVERY NIGHT.
Wednesday, Washington's Birthday.
Two grand performances—Matinee at 2 o'clock;
Evening at 8.
Friday Evening, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 20,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's Comedietta,
A MORNING CALL,
produced with new and elegant scenery and appointments.
Sir Edward Ardent..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mrs. Chillingtone..........Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
SCENE—BOUDOIR IN MRS. CHILLINGTONE'S COUNTRY HOUSE.
To be followed by Morton's popular Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Christopher Larkings..........Mr. C. MARLOWE
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown..........Mr. J. H. STODDART
David..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Mrs. Larkings..........Mrs. THOMAS BARRY
Mrs. Colonel Carver..........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Mrs. Woodcock..........Miss FOWLER
Susan..........Miss CLAYTON
Guests, Bridesmaids and others.
The new scenery comprises:—
ACT 1—MRS. CARVER'S HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF STOW-IN-THE-WOLD.
ACT 2—MRS. LARKINGS' HOUSE IN LONDON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 21—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22—THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
THURSDAY, Feb. 23—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 24—(First time this season) Buckstone's finest comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY—First Matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next performance of "OURS."
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, FEB. 25,
First Matinee of
HOME
and
BLUE DEVILS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
Mr.
LESTER WALLACK,
supported by members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY,
in
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and
USED UP.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
IL TROVATORE,
under the direction of Signor ALBITES,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1871,
for the Benefit of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
Leonora..........Miss NININGER
Azucena..........Madame GAZZANIGA
Maurico..........Signor LEONI
Count di Luna..........Signor REINA
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
CARL BERGMANN..........CONDUCTOR
Admission (including reserved seats) $2; Private boxes $10. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All persons having bought admission tickets for Il Trovatore can have them exchanged for reserved seats, without any extra charge. Apply at the box office or at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES by the great troupe of
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
A new Comic Drama, replete with fun and bustle, called
THE WORKING GIRLS' HOLIDAY.
First time, a new Descriptive Local Scene, entitled
BEAUTIFUL SNOW,
With Novel Effects, Magnificent Tableaux and New Songs.
TONY PASTOR'S SONG OF OUR SOLID MEN.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY OF THE AGE.
WEDNESDAY—WASHINGTON' BIRTHDAY—
EXTRA MATINEE ATTRACTIONS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Dr. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND,
APOLLO HALL.
The most beautiful dioramic scenery in the world.
Every evening at 8. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

A SERIES OF AFTERNOON CONCERTS WILL take place at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, to commence on Saturday, February 25, 1871, at 2 o'clock, under the management and direction of the undersigned. They intend to introduce chiefly home talent and juvenile artists on these occasions. Full particulars will be given. JULIUS HESS. H. SCHROEDER.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The Representative Musical Institute of the country.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR, FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR
INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
TERMS—CLASSES of three, $10; of two, $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices, 823 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
123 (new No. 102) COURT, near State street, BROOKLYN.
FREE ELEMENTARY AND HARMONY CLASSES designed especially for pupils of the Conservatory.

GERMAN LIZZIE, HAVING FAILED AT THE BOULEvard, now takes pleasure in saying that she has met with success at Prospect Hall, 611 Broadway, where she will be happy to meet her friends.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.

ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 and 8 P. M.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 351 BROOME street and 128 West Twenty-third street. A new class for Tuesday, Broome street. SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street, Tuesday, Friday evenings; classes and practice with ladies; Boston and all dances taught; six fashionable dances perfectly in six lessons.

THE BALL SEASON.

ANNUAL BALL—COMPLIMENTARY TO C. H. RIVERS, at Rivers' Academy, 175 State street, corner of Court, Brooklyn, Washington's Birthday, Wednesday evening, Feb. 22. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies. Tickets can be obtained at the door on the evening of the soiree.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-first Week of the Opera Bouffe Season.
MONDAY AND FRIDAY,
LA PERICHOLE. Aimee. Gausins.
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
BARBE BLEUE. Aimee. Gausins.
Wednesday, LES BRIGANDS.
Aimee. Persini. Gausins.
Thursday. The Great Bill.
Second Act LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Persini.
First Act LA PERICHOLE, Aimee. Gausins.
Second Act BARBE BLEUE, Aimee. Girrebeuk.
SATURDAY MATINEE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONDAY, FEB. 27, THE EVENT.
For the first time in America,
Offenbach's Masterpiece,
LES GEORGIENNES,
which will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c., and with a cast which includes the full strength of the company.
BOX SHEET OPEN THURSDAY MORNING.
NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERTS
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8.
BAND REHEARSAL MATINEE
EVERY THURSDAY, AT 1.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager
ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST
and MISS LILLIE,
SUPPORTED BY Mr. BARTON HILL
(by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia),
and W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, and EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, will be presented
RICHELIEU.
EDWIN FORREST
as RICHELIEU.
EDWIN FORREST
as RICHELIEU.
EDWIN FORREST
as RICHELIEU.
EDWIN FORREST
as RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in the LADY OF LYONS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
All the gems of the profession are here.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, SIX NEW STARS.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, SIX NEW STARS.
The DE LANE FAMILY, introducing the youthful female gymnasts,
LILLA and ZOE.
LILLA and ZOE.
Mr. CHAS. FENTON, the English Vocalist.
Mr. CHAS. FENTON, the English Vocalist.
Professor NELSON and SONS
Professor NELSON and SONS
In one of the most wonderful and difficult feats ever attempted, that of throwing a SOMERSAULT FROM HAND TO HAND. All the above artists will appear in addition to the regular company.
Will be presented on the same evening, for the first time a NEW DRAMA, written by G. L. Stoute, entitled
AFTER THE WAR;
AFTER THE WAR;
OR, THE OLD PLANTATION.
OR, THE OLD PLANTATION.
Mr. JOSH HART..........} as HARPER the
Mr. JOSH HART..........} EX-CONFEDERATE.
Mr. JOHN HART..........as..........UNCLE ANTONY
Mr. JOHN HART..........as..........UNCLE ANTONY
the faithful old nig.
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW....as..........LAURA RUTLEDGE
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW....as..........LAURA RUTLEDGE
The above piece will be produced with new scenery and effects, introducing a GREAT FIRE SCENE, and showing to a great extent the life on a plantation.
DELHANTY and HENGLER,
DELHANTY and HENGLER,
the MOST ARTISTIC and GRACEFUL SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS in the profession.
JOHN HART, ADD RYMAN, Master BARNEY.
JOHN HART, ADD RYMAN, Master BARNEY.
RICKEY, EGAN and COLE in an entire new Olio. Remember MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, and balance of the week, the GLOBE will offer to its patrons the BEST BILL OF THE SEASON, TOTALLY ECLIPSING ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22 (Washington's birthday), the Manager will offer GRAND EXTRA ATTRACTION in honor of the day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
First representation of Alex. Dumas' great drama, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
Produced with entire NEW SCENERY.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First appearance of the popular American Actor,
Mr. E. EDDY,
in MONTE CRISTO,
supported by the following eminent talent:—

MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,	MRS. ANNIE SEFTON,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,	MR. W. B. CAHILL,
MISS ALICE HARRISON,	MR. T. W. KEENE,
MISS THERESA WOOD,	MR. L. J. MESTAYER,
MISS ALICE ATHERTON,	MR. J. C. CHARLES,
MR. HARRY STEWART,	MR. C. M. MANLEY.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, especial production of the favorite burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
preceded by the drama, NORAH CREINA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20,
SARATOGA,
with new scenery, complete appointments and a great cast, embracing
MISS MINNIE CONWAY
and the entire strength of the popular
STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, SARATOGA MATINEE.

HOOLEY'S AND
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
QUACK, QUACK! RIFF, RAFF.
Domestic Bliss, Balloonist, Wrong Man.
A TROUBLESOME LEGACY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
The original and far famed
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Wambold's beautiful Ballad, entitled
"God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner."
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEEK.
Billy Birch, Charley Backus, W. Bernard, Billy West, Rollin Howard, Johnny Queen, Billy Emmett, J. T. Oberist, W. Dwyer, C. Templeton, G. W. Rockefeller,
IN NEW ACTS.
THE INIMITABLE BRIGANDS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"INSTRUCTIVE," AMUSING,
SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC.
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

FINE ARTS.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of
WORKS OF ART,
contributed by
American and resident artists, to be sold at auction, at the Somerville Gallery, 82 Fifth avenue.
Remains open day and evening until Monday, February 20.
Sale will commence at 8 o'clock.

OWENS IN NEWARK FOR TWO NIGHTS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, February 20 and 21.

J. E. OWENS,	MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1871,
OPERA HOUSE,	SELF and LIVE INDIAN. TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1871,
NEWARK.	POOR GENTLEMAN. Solon Shingle.

LADIES' FAIR, IN THE BASEMENT OF ST. STEphen's Church, East Twenty-eighth street, for the Industrial Home for Young Women, to be continued this week, and closing on Monday, February 27.

A LEADER OF ORCHESTRA WANTED—FOR FIRST class travelling company. Apply this day to Col. T. ALSTON BROWN, 718 Broadway.

CLARA, AFTER RUSTICATING IN THE STATE OF Maine, would be happy to meet her friends at Prospect Hall, 611 Broadway, corner of West Houston street.

THE PAVILLON, 658 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Every evening. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. Admission free. Restaurant all day. L. A. STEIN.

AMY, HAVING JUST RECEIVED A GOLD CHECK from the oil regions, would gladly treat her friends to a glass of wine at Prospect Hall, 611 Broadway, every evening this week.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD 7¼ OCTAVE Piano, with elegant cloth cover included; fully warranted, $550; Pianos to rent. DECKER & BROTHER, 58 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—Overstrung bass, carved legs; only $160; Steinway Piano, at a great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (135 Fourth avenue).

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 157 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte; cost $700; will be sold for $275; satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150; one do., $55. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE ARE disposing of their magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use 3 months; cost $675, for $250. Parlor Suite, Bedroom and other Furniture, at half cost. Private residence 116 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, cost $650, for $250; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture: a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES, the most reasonable in price offered to the public. A superior second hand Piano, as good as new, at half price. 206 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues. JENNYS & SON.

BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE for $165, in perfect order; sweet, powerful tone; well known city makers; cover and stool; box for shipment. Apply at 25 Third street.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT, FIRST CLASS PIANOS; best city make; on instalments, or for cash at a liberal discount; or to let. Apply 211 Fourth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, $150—SUPERB 7 octave, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe and latest improvements; great bargain; please examine. JAMES GORDON, 130 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS' 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®